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JAMES POOLE,

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LARGE BEQUESTS OF A GLASGOW MISER.

There has recently passed from amongst us, in the 81st year of her age, a penurious maiden named Agnes Hamilton, but better known as "Nannie Hamilton." She died suddenly in her house in Commercial road, leaving not less than twenty-three thousand pounds, in well secured bonds on property, and some £2000 or £3000 in cash, all the fruits of her own hard savings. Nannie was born in the Gorbals, and first occupied a small shop in Main street there, for the sale of groceries. About this shop she used to talk very highly, of its being one among the few in existence in the Gorbals, at the time when she commenced shop keeping, and often remarked that she could remember when there were only two shops in that ancient parish. In this paltry little shop she succeeded in making money, by constant attention to business more than *six* days in the week, giving no credit, and by the most miserly home arrangements. But Nannie was not a common miser. She did not starve herself to death, although she decidedly did not pamper the body, as her wiry frame betokened; but she took so strict a personal supervision of the edibles that no one who had the least chance of obtaining food elsewhere would remain to pine with her in semi-starvation. She had not the magnanimity of Elwes and his uncle the knight, to sit down with her solitary companion, and over a single glass of wine talk of the extravagance of the times. Nor did she, like the famed miser, go to bed to save the candle, nor take a deep enjoyment in counting over her hoarded money. In fact, she was an acute merchant miser. She kept her shop open as long as a penny was to be gained, and took good care to let her customars know that she lived upon the premises, so that if their wants were not all supplied by the time she shut shop they could be by knocking at the door. She well knew the value of her money out at interest—not a paltry 2 per cent—and accordingly never kept money on hand, and but little in the bank. Her forte was lending her cash on mortgages, and a very expert money lender she was, seldom if ever losing money by any of her transactions. This money-lending *penchant* of hers caused her to leave her much-loved Main street, and remove to another, though better looking small shop in Govan street, Hutchesontown. She had a heavy bond on the building, and finding that she could neither get principal nor interest, she determined to take as much of it as she could in rent. The estates of the mortgager of the premises subsequently were sequestered, and Nannie became sole owner. A similar reason caused her to remove to Commercial road, where she lived for the last four or five years, doing what would have erroneously appeared to the passers-by a very small business—not that she made much by her groceries, but a large amount by her money speculations. Nannie was no votary of fashion, summer and winter, spring and autumn, making no difference to her in regard to dress; and, in fact, the effects of time itself seemed neutralised by Nannie's miserly habits. She wore one dress for the last 20 years, and her shawl, after doing an almost similar amount of duty, was transmogrified into as good as a new one, by a skilful dyer, to whom she was duly thankful.—Nannie carried her penuriousness into the church also. She was a member—shall we say she was a consistent member, of Saint James's Parish Church, from about the time it was built, 40 years ago. During that long period she was at least consistent in this that her contributions to the support of the Gospel were summed up in the daily dropping of the "infernal" bawbee (as one of our most respected Glasgow clergymen called it) into the church-plate—a practice which she maintained to the day of her death. But we wrong her memory—she *did* give a couple of pounds *once* towards some great and urgent necessity which arose during the interregnum between the last and the present minister's incumbency. As to Dorcas societies, missionary associations, or any other of these new-fangled things, she would have nothing to do with them. Thus she gathered together £23,000—£20,000 of which are bonds on property, and £3000 in the bank. The disposition of this large property is quite unique, for not one of her relations are to receive a single penny of it—the whole amount having been disposed by will dated 1821, in behoof of the destitute poor of the Barony of Gorbals, with this single exception that if any of her sister's children require assistance they may get as much as £8 a year, but no more. The conditions of the will are curious. The large sum is to be given away in £4 annuities to destitute people of good moral character, natives of the Gorbals, 65 years of age, and who shall have resided at least 40 years in that parish.—With such conditions, regarding the inhabitants of so small a parish, it is doubtful whether even the interest of her money can be dispensed; but so it is left, and of course the trustees will carry it out in the best way they can. Nannie was twice at church on Sunday week, and a few minutes after she returned home, remarking that she was not very well, she leaned back in her arm chair, and left all hergold and silver to a world that will not thank her for it.—*Glasgow paper.*

THE LATE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—We learn that no fewer than *eighteen persons* are at present under arrest upon suspicion of being implicated in the post-office robbery. At Berlin, Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, and other places, arrests have been made, and important revelations are expected to come out at the various examinations.

The office seekers in Washington are technically known as "Prairie Chickens," from the fact that all the prairies of the "Great West" have sent to the seat of government every two legged animal raised there.

Perry J. Moore, a well known citizen of Cincinnati, was shot by a burglar on Wednesday morning, who entered his house for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Moore lies in a very critical condition.

HENRY WARD BEECHER OR MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

The following extracts from a recent sermon of Henry Ward Beecher will naturally lead the readers to suppose that the Brooklyn divine is a first class lever in the "manly art of self defence." We have seen it stated that there is attached to Plymouth Church a ten-pin alley, for the accommodation of the members of the congregation, and now we expect to hear that a P. R. has been stalked off, and a dozen or two pairs of boxing-gloves purchased, for the diversion of those anxious to "go in on their muscle." Why not? Mr. Beecher says "no man is a perfect man in Christ Jesus who does not know, under appropriate circumstances, how to ward off and how to give a blow." Hear him.

In the life of a perfect Christian man there is a place for physical force. The world has been very much divided in opinion as respects the doctrine of combating. There have been a great many non-combatants in the world, who have supposed that physical force and physical violence were inconsistent with a radical conception of Christianity. But one or two things is certain: either there are two Gods, one of whom made the human mind, and the other the New Testament, or else there is a place in Christianity for that which God has put in the human soul—namely, the physicial force element. It is very true that Christianity forbids physical force and physical violence where they are vengeful; where they proceed merely from the impulse of cruelty; where they seek a selfish end, and originate in a selfish motive. But where they spring from affection, or from moral sentiment, they not only are tolerated, but they are commended by the whole spirit of Christianity. And no man is a perfect man in Christ Jesus who does not know, under appropriate circumstances, how to ward off and how to give the blow.

I consider that man as a kind of eunuch who fore-swears, on proper occasions, physical force. For, if you logically carry out the idea that physical force must not be resorted to, then the father must not whip the boy, the officer must not arrest the thief, and the Governor and Chief Magistrate must not employ military violence. Such a doctrine disorganizes society. So long as men are made up with bodies, and so long as they are in bodies, they will be actuated more or less by physical motives, and there will be a place and an indispensible necessity for physical force. The only thing required of us in this matter, is that we shall properly use physical force for the control of the moral faculties. It is to serve justice and purity and love. It is not to serve pride and envy and selfishness. It is to promote right feelings and not lawless passions. And if men say, "How then do you interpret the commands of our Saviour on this subject?" I reply that I have interpreted them. In my personal relations to men, if they, under the influence of anger, smite me, I am not to smite back; I am to take the second blow without retaliation. But suppose that, not in a fit of anger, but with a deliberate purpose, a man assails my house, and does so to me, and more also, if I stand like a miserable paltroon, shaking with Christian nonsense, and not daring to strike him! Strike him? I would plunge him headlong out, and thank God for strength to do it! And I hold that a man is deficient of Christian traits in proportion as he shrinks, in proper circumstances, from the employment of physical force to do a moral act. I take it that our sneak-thieves are the children of cowardly Christian ethics.

It is taught as a part of Christianity that a man must not defend himself; and the next step is the ineffably pusillanimous idea that it is better to lie still and lose your watch, than to get up and grab the thief that has crept into your room to steal it, because he might shoot you! that it is better to live a coward than to die performing a mighty deed. So it is understood that as the church and Sunday-schools spread, crimes can be perpetrated with greater and greater impunity. I dispise this whole idea of non-resistance. It is false to manhood, and essentially false to Christianity, which does not take away, but only regulates the great law of physical force. A man is bound, under proper circumstances, to apply disciplinary force to the child; a community is bound to apply police-force to scoundrels in its midst; a country is bound to apply military force for its defence: and, as individuals, we are bound to apply personal force for the protection of our lives. The commands of Christianity are against physical force in its vengeful and selfish terms, but it is not against physical force as a moral power employed for right objects. A perfect man is one that has all the attributes and courage which belong to true bodily strength. It is very certain that these men who will not fight are not much respected among men. They think that the respect which they lose in this world is made up to them by that which they receive above—but I do not believe they are a bit more respected up there than here.

According to the Pittsburg Post, Allen Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, has discovered an organization having divisions at Upper Sandusky, Columbus, Cleveland, &c., to rob the United States mail and express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. The plan was to undermine the track and to destroy the train by exploding powder underneath it, through the agency of magnetic batteries. Bridges were to be burned, so as to cut off all assistance, and the people living in the neighboring towns were to be amused with private conflagration. An intercepted letter, it is said, assisted in the discovery of the plot.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from the African coast says:—The price of slaves varies from $50 to $62, and depends upon the slave hunts of the King of Dahomey. The King of Dahomey is still engaged in his usual war hunts, and is now undertaking another. His last proceeds were very large: there are now over 2,200 slaves in the baracoons at Whydah, and so many more on hand that he sacrifices five every morning before his breakfast.

POISONED BY A DRESS.—Three young women employed by a dressmaker at Nevers were poisoned last week by particles of an arsenical dye inhaled by them in making up a dress of green tarletan. A workman in a manufactory of artificial flowers, having been poisoned in like manner by a powder, he was directed to strew over some green flowers by his employer, has obtained damages from the latter.

The London 'Athenæum' contradicts the report that Lord Brougham is at present engaged in writing his autobiography.

Sir Archibald Alison's life of Lord Castlereagh is nearly ready for publication.

BODY FOUND IN THE DON.

IDENTIFIED AS THAT OF MR. HOGAN, M. P. P.

THE INQUEST.

On the evening of the December, 1859, Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. P. for the county of Grey, mysteriously disappeared. He left the house of a woman named Sarah Lawrie, on Terauley-street, Toronto, and so far as could be ascertained, was never afterwards seen alive. His friends made search for him in every direction, but were entirely unsuccessful in their efforts to ascertain his whereabouts. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Dempsey, County Attorney, and several parties were called before the Police Magistrate from time to time, but no information throwing light on the matter could be procured Of course there were various conjectures afloat regarding Mr. Hogan. Many persons were of opinion that he had committed suicide, but no motive could be assigned for so rash an act. Others contended that he had been murdered in the vicinity of Ningara Falls and thrown over the bank into the Niagara river. Several paragraphs appeared in the newspapers from time to time, that he had been seen in Texas and other parts of the United States, and the last rumour, we believe, was that he had turned up in a Lunatic Asylum in Cincinnati. These various reports were found upon investigation to be entirely without foundation. The Government were repeatedly called upon by the *Globe* and other newspapers to offer a reward for information regarding the fate of the unfortunate gentleman, but it was not till October 15th, 1860, nearly 12 months after his disappearance, that this course was taken, when a reward of $500 was offered.

Here the matter ended until about three months ago, when Messrs Roblin and McMicken made affidavit that they believed Mr Hogan was dead, but any further information on the subject they neglected to give On Saturday afternoon an elderly man, named James Bright, residing near the Don, went out duck shooting with his three nephews, named respectively Thomas William and John Bright, near the place where the Don river empties itself into the Bay. While sailing about, Thomas Bright fell into the water and returned home to put on dry clothing. He went back to the place where he had left the others, and was informed by them that they had observed a body floating in shallow water, between the mouths of the "big" Don and "little" Don. He proceeded with his cousin, John Bright, to the spot indicated, and conveyed the body to Messrs. Gooderhams' wharf. The assistance of two constables having been procured, it was subsequently conveyed to the Dead House, in rear of the City Hall, and Coroner Duggan notified to hold an inquest. Several parties visited the Dead House in the evening, and although the flesh was all off the face, head, and hands of the corpse, a number of persons gave it as their opinion that the body was that of Mr. John Sheridan Hogan. Some gentlemen who had been intimate with Mr. Hogan, including Mr. R. Dempsey Mr. James Beachall, Mr G. L. Allen, and others, made a minute examination of the body, and from various marks, and also from the wearing apparel, identified it as that of Mr. Hogan. The inquest on the body was held yesterday at the Police Court, which was crowded to excess with persons anxious to hear the particulars. Mr. Dempsey, County Attorney, attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Crown. The first witness examined was

Thomas Bright, who said—On Saturday afternoon I went out duck shooting on the Bay, in company with my uncle James Bright, my brother William Bright, and my cousin, John Bright. I fell into the marsh, near the mouth of the Don, and got wet. I went home to put on dry clothing, and returned to the place where I had left the others. I met them at the Iron Bridge over the Don River, and they informed me that they had seen a dead body on the beach between the big Don and little Don. They told me I ought to go and see the body, and then give information to the police on the subject. I took my skiff, and with my cousin John rowed to the spot indicated. We took a small rope with us. We found the body floating in about eight inches of water, on a portion of the island between the big Don and the little Don. The head of deceased had caught in a "cliff" or "crutch" of a bough of a tree which was frozen into the sand and standing upright. The body was floating in the shallow water, and was prevented from floating into the adjoining marsh by the head being caught in the bough of the tree referred to. I went into the water and placed the rope round the body, and my cousin and I dragged it into deep water. We then brought deceased to the water slip below Messrs. Gooderham's Wharf, foot of Trinity-street. I left the body in charge of my cousin, and went to the City Hall Police Station to give information. The body was soon after conveyed to the dead house. I frequently skated during winter near the spot where the body was found, but I never observed it till Saturday. I may mention that the coat of deceased was tightly buttoned up. Deceased only wore one coat, and I did not see any other coat near the place where we found him. He had only one shoe or gaiter on, with India rubber slips at the sides. I live in the vicinity of the place where the body was first discovered. The body was floating face down when first observed.

To a Juryman—While I was hauling the body into the boat, a piece of the shirt gave way. I am of opinion that the body had been floated down by the recent freshets, and had got caught in the bough of the tree. The bough was not large. It was standing upright in the frozen sand and ice. I looked for the other shoe of deceased, but did not find it.

To Mr Dempsey—About a month ago I was at the place where the body was found, and procured some sand for my canaries. I did not then see the body, and that is my reason for believing that it was carried to the spot by the recent freshets. I have been at the same place within a week. I did not observe any rope or any fastening near the spot where the body was found.

Sarah Lawrie said—I am at present residing on Nelson-street in this city. Previous to the disappearance of Mr Hogan, M. P. P., in December, 1859, I had been acquainted with him for upwards of seven years. He was in the habit of visiting at my house when I lived on Terauley-street. The last time he was there was on the 1st December, 1859. That was the last time I saw him alive. He was at my house on the previous evening. Two days previous to the 1st December he visited me, and I sewed a collar on his Guernsey or under flannel shirt. This was, I think, on the 29th November. I have seen the body now in the Dead-house, and identify it as that of Mr. John Sheridan Hogan. I have examined the flannel shirt worn by deceased when brought to the Dead House, and have no hesitation in saying that it was the one worn by Mr. Hogan when he was at my house, and on which I sewed the collar. The colour of the cloth shows that the collar is newer than the body. When he was at my house on the 1st December, 1859, he wrote several letters. The reason I remember the date is that Mr. Hogan remarked in dating the letters that it was the 1st December. He left about 8 o'clock in the evening, saying that he had an appointment at the *Colonist* office with Mr. Thompson. That was the last time I saw him alive. He put the several letters he had written in his pockets when he went away. I identify the shoe shown me, and also the cord pantaloons, as those which Mr. Hogan wore the last time I saw him. I do not know who was his tailor or shoemaker. He did not tell me how much money he had in his pockets. I am certain he did not wear a watch. He did not leave any letters or papers at my house. He left a travelling bag, a cap, and a quantity of clothing. They had been in the house some time. When last I saw him, he had on the coat which was on him when found in the Bay. He also wore a gray shooting coat over it. He told me on the night he left that he intended going to Quebec in about a week afterwards, but he did not appear to have made any preparations for going. When he went out of my house, he was wearing a black hat. We had had no hard words, and he did not appear to me to be depressed in spirits when he was in my house, or at the time he left. I have no doubt whatever but that the body in the dead house is that of Mr John Sheridan Hogan, from my long acquaintance with him. I know it is Mr. Hogan's body.

A Juryman—When did you first hear that Mr. Hogan was dead?

Witness—I do not know any thing about that.

To Mr. Dempsey—have no hesitation in saying that the body is that of Mr. Hogan. That is all I can say.

Mr James Beachell said—I live about half a mile east of the Don Bridge, a short distance off the Kingston Road. I had been acquainted with Mr Hogan, member of Parliament for Grey, for several years previous to his disappearance in Dec. 1859. He was in the habit of visiting my house almost every day or evening since 1856, up till the time he disappeared. He generally came to my house about six o'clock in the evening, which is my dinner hour. It was his custom to leave between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. He seldom stayed as late as twelve at night. I was at one time Warden of the County of Grey, and he being member, we became very intimate. The last time I saw him was on the afternoon of the 29th November. It was as I was coming out of the post office, and I arranged to drive him down to my house in a cutter. I waited at Mr George Platt's, Albion Hotel, till about half past five o'clock, but as Mr Hogan did not arrive I drove home without him. I never afterwards seen him alive. I have examined the corpse in the dead-house, and have no hesitation in saying that it is that of Mr Hogan. I saw a small particle of hair on the right side of the cheek. It was grey, and was like Mr Hogan's. I examined the feet, of deceased and also the clothes found on the body. I can identify Mr Hogan by his feet, which are in a good state of perservation. He wore the same clothes the last time I saw him which are now on the corpse. I can also identify him by his flannel shirt. I am quite satisfied it is poor Mr Hogan's body. I am aware that he received about £50 in money from a friend about six or seven weeks before he disappeared. I never saw Mr. Hogan the worse of liquor, and I always considered him able to take care of himself.

It is my opinion that he lost his life while walking down to my house. He was in the habit of coming down by the Don station and had to cross the Railway bridge over the Don on which there was but a single plank at the time. He may have fallen off this plank into the River and broke through the ice and disappeared. He seldom went home from my house that way, and I do not think he went by that way after dark. From the examination of the body I perceive that the flesh is completely gone from the head, face, and hands of deceased. His feet and legs are, however, in a good state of preservation, and I think they have been free from the action of water, and held down in the mud by a weight or otherwise.

To a Juryman—It is eleven feet six inches from the top of the plank I have referred to to the edge of the river.

Mr G. L. Allen, Governor of the Gaol, said.—I was intimately acquainted with Mr Hogan, and had known him ten years previous to his disappearance. He frequently visited me and often slept at my house. I last saw him alive about the 20th November, 1859. At the time of his mysterious disappearance his prospects in a pecuniary point of view were better than they had been for several previous years. I know of nothing that could have caused him to leave the country or make away with himself. Last evening on being shown the body I at once thought it was poor Hogan, and several others present expressed a similar opinion. The flesh was all off the head, face, and hands, and the bones polished as if by the long action of water. I said to one of the constables, "were any shoes found on the body?" He replied, "one." I said, "show it to me and I can easily tell whether it is Mr Hogan's or not." The shoe was produced and I at once identified it as one of those worn by Mr Hogan the last time I saw him alive. I then examined his feet and observed what I had often seen while sleeping or bathing with him, that the great toe of one of his feet overlapped the smaller toes. I declared the body to be that of poor Mr. Hogan, and the more I look at it only confirms me in my opinion. His feet looked as fresh as if the body had only been twenty four hours in the water, but the flesh on the other parts of his body, and his hair are completely gone. I am quite satisfied from what I have stated and from the examination of the wearing apparel, that it is Mr. Hogan's body that is in the dead-house. I do not think poor Hogan, who was a most inoffensive man, had a personal enemy in the world when he disappeared. I know that he got £50 in cash from a friend about the end of October. I don't think he could have spent more than £10 of that sum.

The jury, through their foreman, Mr John Likens, hotel-keeper, expressed a wish for a *post mortem* examination of the body in order to learn whether there were any marks of violence on it.

Mr. Dempsey considered that a *post mortem* examination under the circumstances would be highly necessary.

The Coroner stated that he would instruct Dr. Richardson and Dr. Russell to make the examination, and the inquest was adjourned till this afternoon at four o'clock, when the medical gentlemen will give in their report.

NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE ON THE BODY.

Shortly after the enquiry adjourned, Drs. Richardson and Russell proceeded with the *post mortem* examination, which they did not finish till a late hour. They informed one of our Reporters that they had been unable to find any marks of violence on the body of deceased or that any of the vital organs were injured. Their report will be presented at the adjourned inquest this afternoon.

The above evidence does little more than establish the fact of Mr. Hogan's death. Whether he committed suicide, or was thrown into the water after being murdered in a way which the extensive decomposition of the body renders it impossible to discover, or whether he was murdered by being thrown into the water and then held down or whether he accidentally fell in, is a matter of uncertainty. Perhaps it would be well if Messrs. McMicken and Roblin were summoned to attend the inquest. They might be able to give some further information, as that which they have already supplied has turned out to be correct. It is rather remarkable that not a single letter or paper or anything else was found on the person of deceased. In fact it was observed that the pockets of his coat were torn off. He had on, when found by Mr. Bright, a dark tweed coat, dark cord trowsers, but no vest. His coat was tightly buttoned over the breast, and his hat and one of his shoes gone. Mr. G. L. Allen stated in Court, although it was not brought out in his evidence, that Mr. Hogan had, on two several occasions, informed him that he had been stopped by members of the Brooke's Bush gang while on his way home. May not this account for no money or valuables being found on the person of the deceased?

The Coroner said it was his intention to adjourn the enquiry for a week, in order that the stomach and contents might be analysed by Prof. Croft.

The inquest was then adjourned till Monday, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

SECTARIANISM.—A lecture was recently delived by President Sturtevant, before the Chicago Theological Seminary on "The Relation of Sects to the Church of Christ." The lecturer stated that the theory of an organic visible church had proved a failure. In the Papal Church we witnessed the evil effects of that theory. On the other hand the sect system could not be viewed as the permanent condition of the church. It had no warrant in Scripture, and was incompatible with the dominant influence of the Gospel.

"It was reckless in its waste of men and means. It required six ministers of the gospel in a village which could adequately sustain but one, and where one would be better than six. The ministers and their flocks, thus needlessly multiplied, were not mutual helpers in a common work, but rivals, jealous if not hostile. There was a natural tendency to partisanship, tactics, intrigue, and detraction. Preachers were wanted to outshine each other, and pastors to counteract each other, instead of cultivating the neglected parts of a suffering vineyard. Their office suffered in consequence, and young men of promise were deterred from entering the ministry. The result was that churches were starving in the midst of rich and growing communities."

The lecturer then went on to show that the sect system tended to impair the "authority of Christianity in a community, not merely by separating individual Christians who ought to be united in sympathy and effort, fomenting in their hearts the spirit of denominational aggrandisement in place of Christian fellowship, but also by presenting a false issue before the world. Christianity, on this plan, was not one great system of revealed truth. The churches represented not oneness, but endless differences; the peculiarities of sect were made more prominent than fundamental truths. Thus Sectarianism and Christianity had been confounded, and to be devoted as a Christian, was regarded, in infidel circles, as equivalent to being a sectarian or a bigot." The spirit of sect had corrupted the simplicity of faith, and gave undue importance to minor points of difference. The lecturer stated that an increase of piety would not remove the evil unless false principles were corrected.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TORONTO.—We are glad to hear that all chance of any future difficulty, such as occurred between Mr. Denison, and Mr. McCollum, is out of the question. Mr Denison, who very generously furnished the site, and built the Church of St. Stephens, has completed the legal transfer to the Bishop of the Diocese, reserving to himself the patronage or right to present an incumbent, being, of course, canonically qualified; but the appointment once made, he has no power or privilege beyond any other parishioner until a vacancy occurs. We understand Mr. Denison has presented the Rev. A. J. Broughall to the Incumbency, a nomination which was heartily concurred in by the Bishop. Mr. Broughall is very favorably known as Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, with which he has been connected for some considerable time, and where he has made many friends, who will, on their own account, regret his removal, though the change, being an advancement to him personally, and also affording him a wider sphere of usefulness, is a subject of congratulation. Mr. Denison's liberality deserves every commendation; and we should be glad to be able to chronicle other similar instances of generosity among churchmen.—The property transferred to the Bishop is valued at $12,000.—*British Herald.*

CANADIAN COAL OIL.—We saw yesterday a sample of the Enniskillen Coal Oil, consigned to a firm in this city. It differs materially from the Pennsylvania Oil, and from all the crude Napthas which we have hitherto seen in its consistence, being that of a heavy bodied molasses. This consistence is in fact the chief drawback to its commercial value in the United States and England, causing it to foam in an uncontrollable manner in the ordinary stills used for rectifying earth oils, and to yield too large a product of pitch. We understand that the manufacturers who have tried to report that it cannot be profitably refined in the apparatus ordinarily used, and that plant would have to be constructed specially for the purpose. While Pennsylvania Oil sells as high as 35 cents per gallon in the New York Market. Enniskillen is dull at 22 cents. In view of these circumstances the crude oil ought to be rectified in Canada, and a company going into the business in the oil district with a moderate capital may hope for a satisfactory return for their enterprise.—*Montreal Com. Adv.*

Fifteen thousand copies have been subscribed for by the trade of the forthcoming volume of Macaulay's history.

COAL OIL FOR THE LIGHTHOUSES.—The lighthouses have hitherto been supplied with the best sperm oil, the demand for which so far exceeds the production that the price is continually increasing. With a view of introducing a cheaper kind of oil, experiments have been made during the past season, upon the comparative economy and efficiency of the better qualities of coal oil. These are found to possess equal, if not superior, illuminating qualities; do not burn away so fast as sperm, and their cost is little more than one-half of that of the latter. Encouraged by these results, it has been decided to supply the more accessible lighthouses with coal oil, and the burners of these are, accordingly, undergoing the change necessary to fit them for its use; but until coal oil can be made to keep for a sufficient length of time without deterioration, it will not be safe to depend upon it for the remote stations, where the supplies can only be delivered once a year. About one-third of the total supply for this year will be of coal oil.

LOVE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday evening a young man, named Peter Gray, from St. Louis, County Beauharnois, was admitted into the English Hospital Montreal, having been brought from St. Louis for this purpose on Monday morning, suffering from a wound in his throat. It seems that Mr. Grey, who is a well-to do young man, 25 years of age, had fallen in love; and evidently had loved "not wisely but too well," as was shown through his passion not being reciprocated by the haughty fair one, and by his—on this account—attempting to cut his own throat.

It appears that he could not, at the moment the resolution seized him, obtain a razor—the usual instrument on such occasions, and in his extremity made use of a horse-lance, with which he made three cuts in his throat. These cuts would have proved fatal had he not been discovered as he lay bleeding. Medical aid was then immediately summoned, and the wound sewed up.

IRON CARS FOR RAILWAYS.—The great danger of a railway accident arises from the smash-up of the cars. If they remained, in spite of the shock, the mere hollow shell they were before, the damage to passengers would rarely exceed a few ugly bruises. It has been thought this might be effected by employing iron cars, and a trial has been made on the New York and Erie Railroad, the first practical test of which in cases of accident appears to have been very satisfactory. On Wednesday last, an engine, tender, and long iron car, with twenty passengers, dashed through an open drawbridge into the Hackensack River. The locomotive fell twenty-seven feet. The car passed over, struck the further abutment of the bridge, and then fell down backwards upon the locomotive the foremost end, however, remaining, on account of the length of the car hitched on to the abutment. A vessel, which was about passing through the bridge, moreover, poked her bowsprit through the car window, where it broke off. Yet with all this not one of the passengers was injured. Instead of the seats breaking up into dangerous splinters, they remained bolted fast to the floor.

Louis Kossuth has emerged from his seclusion, and his name once more appears in the English newspapers. He recently engaged a lithographer in London to print a large number of notes, mainly of a single florin each, but amounting, it is said, to one hundred million florins in all, in the Hungarian language, (in which no Austrian paper is ever issued), inscribed as follows:

"ONE FLORIN.—This monetary note will be received in every Hungarian state and public pay-office as one florin in silver—three zwanzipers being one florin, and its whole nominal value is guaranteed by the state in the name of the nation.

Signed, LOUIS KOSSUTH."

The Royal arms of Hungary were placed at the bottom of this document. Before authorizing the engraving of his name, Kossuth took legal advice, and was positively assured that the engraving of such notes contravened no law of England. The Austrian Minister, however, prevailed upon the police authorities to "warn" the lithographer, but subsequently, on advising with the law officers of the crown, the warning was withheld as being illegal. An application for an injunction to restrain the lithographers from issuing the notes was then made and granted by the Vice Chancellor, on the ground that the Emperor of Austria has, as King of Hungary, an exclusive power of authorizing the issue in Hungary of notes for the payment of money in that country—that he has also the exclusive power of authorizing the affixing of the royal arms of Hungary to any document; and that "the deponent hath no doubt that Louis Kossuth intended to use the same, among other purposes, to promote revolution and discord in Hungary."

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—The Kingston *Daily News*, states that the intentions of the Government with respect to the University question will doubtless speedily become known. Mr White has placed a notice upon the paper of an inquiry of the Ministry, "whether it is their intention, during the present session, to submit any measure giving aid to the University of Victoria or other Colleges in Upper Canada, or changing the present relation to such institutions with the Provincial University at Toronto."

One day last week (says the Perth Courier) a young lad brought a piece of quartz rock to Mr. Lillys foundry in Perth to get smelted which was done, and about 16 pennyweights of bright yellow metal procured. This the lad took to Mr. Northgraves, watchmaker, to get tested when it was found to be pure gold. The lad refused to tell his name, or where he found the sample, and merely remarked as he left, that "his fortune was made." We believe it is now an established fact that the neighborhood of Perth is rich in mineral wealth.

During the valentine season, a young gentleman in the neighborhood of Dunfermline received a valentine from Glasgow in the shape of a real donkey, all alive and kicking. It came by rail, and cost him 16s for carriage—double the worth of his valentine,—The point of the joke is that the fortunate receiver is one the mounted Volunteers.—*Fife Herald.*

The *Lombardo* of Milan announces that the 16th inst. was to be celebrated as a holiday throughout Sicily, that being Garibaldi's Saint's day his Christian name being Joseph.

The American Association for the advancement of Science was to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th of April, but it is said the meeting is to be postponed for one year, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Drs Beresford and Ellisworth performed a remarkable and difficult surgical operation at Hartford, Ct, successfully, as it is believed on Thursday. It was the removal of a tumor from the neck of a young lady, in doing which it was necessary to sever the jugular vein and tie the ends while the operation was progressing. The difficult and dangerous feat was accomplished without injury to the patient, who is getting along with fair prospects of perfect restoration to health.

An exciting chess match is now in progress between Mr. Perrin, President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and Mr. W. J. A. Leonard, a youth of nineteen years, who has for some time been creating a sensation in New York. So far three games have been played, of which Mr. Leonard has won two, and judges of the game anticipate that if this young gentleman goes on at the rate at which he has commenced, the redoubtable Paul Morphy will have to look to his hard [illegible].

A statue in marble of the Renaissance of Italy—a full length figure of a female carrying a flag and flowers—has arrived in Paris and is to be presented, by a deputation of Italians, in the name of their countrymen, to M. Havin, of the *Siecle*, as an acknowledgment of the services which that journal and the liberal press in general has rendered to the Italian cause. The statue is by M. Fraccaroli, a distinguished Italian sculptor.

Recently, there was sold in Paris, by the sheriff's officer, a large parcel of old books, very dusty and very dirty. The fortunate buyer of the lot, for two francs, found among the books one of extreme rarity, the first printed book in which is found the marvellous genealogy of Francis I., who is shown to be descended in a direct line, through sixty-four generations, from Hector, son of Priam. The book is said to have been immediately sold to an English amateur for five hundred francs.

Christian Bock, a gardener employed by Mr. Nathan Coleman at St. Louis, was accidentally shot on Wednesday night by a son of Mr. Coleman. He was about to go into the house from the yard when young Coleman supposing him to be a burglar, fired at him, the shot taking effect in his breast, and causing death in a few minutes.

A few days since a person applied at a drug store in Boston for some sulphuric acid, and upon its being poured into the bottle which the customer brought, a serious explosion took place. It was ascertained that the bottle had previously contained spirits of turpentine, and having been imperfectly cleaned an explosion was inevitable.

An old man of eighty-five years was in one of the grist mills at Charlton, Mass., last week, and attempted to push a pile of corn into a corn cracker, while it was in operation. His coat sleeve was caught by the revolving shaft, and his arm drawn into the machine as far as the elbow. The arm was dreadfully crushed, being literally ground to powder.

Boston March 30th.

The ship W. Hammond, from New Orleans, for Cork, was abandoned on the 16th inst., in Latitude 33°, Longitude 65. The crew, 24 in number, were taken off by the Dutch Brig Sivene, which has arrived here from Rotterdam.

Mr. A. O. Dalton, of New York, while in the store of Messrs. W. & W. Eberts, Chatham, C W. put some pieces of gum camphor into his mouth and began to eat them. In a few minutes, he fell down senseless, and with difficulty restored. The free use of the camphor, it is said, induced an attack of apoplexy.

Advices from Mexico report the stage from Mexico to Vera Cruz, via Jalapa, containing two Americans and five other passengers, was attacked by a band of twenty robbers. The two Americans—Lieutenant Dice, of the U. S. army, being one of them—defended themselves, killing five and wounding seven of the robbers.

On Thursday night last, the carriage and blacksmith shop occupied by Messrs. Lafferty and Hareback, at Sydenham, was totally consumed, with all its contents. The building and tools belonged to Mr. Wm. Boyce, and were valued at $1000.

The Syracuse Journal states that the eastern and middle divisions of the Erie canal will be ready for navigation by April 15th, but that the large amount of work necessary to be done on the western division will delay the opening to May 1.

A report has recently presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences on the deterioration of Egyptian wheat which has been going on during recent years. The causes are stated to be the want of new seed, and the bad quality of the land selected for sowing wheat.

A TOM-THUMB CANINE.—Barnum's latest curiosity is a *three-ounce dog* purchased at Bridgeport, Connecticut, for one hundred dollars.

Barnum, it is said, is about to turn the late Girard House in Philadelphia into a splendid museum, far longer than the one in New York, with a theatre attached.

Edward McCaul was found dead in his house in St. Catherines on Thursday. According to the verdict of a jury, his death was caused by cold, destitution and intemperance.

An Imperial decree directs that a general census of the population of France shall be taken during the present year.

Last Friday morning, a man confined in Whitby jail, named Patrick McGladd, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

A large number of wholesale merchants of Montreal have agreed to close their business premises between one and two o'clock as dinner hour.

Mr. Isaac Buchanan has written a letter to Sir Charles Wood, with a view of exculpating Mr. Laing from the charges preferred against him by the Great Western Committee of Investigation.

The London Dispatch says there are more British Admirals than ships, more generals than regiments, more captains of artillery and engineers than guns.

The Rev. J. Peres, the late Rabbi of the Synagogue in Memphis, has sued the congregation of Israel in that city for libel, laying damages at twenty thousand dollars.

Sir Charles Lyell is rewriting his famous work on the principles of geology, in so far as it relates to superficial deposits.

A gang of men were arrested in Albany on Wednesday, for endeavoring to flood the city with $5 counterfeit bills on the Continental Bank of Boston, Mass.

THE HURON AND OTTAWA TRACT.

No inland country in the world possesses topographical features so favorable to colonization as that surrounding the Great Lake of North America. On the shores of every harbor was formed in the earliest stage of settlement the nucleus of a settlement and developed itself laterally along the east line, but which very slowly worked its way into the interior; and though imigration has added more or less to our population for half a century, scarcely fifteen years have passed since the country thirty miles north of Lake Ontario first bore witness to the efforts of the pioneer settler. When a few years ago, through the instrumenta'ity of flash advertisements and the land-jobbing schemes of our American cousins, many Canadians were induced to leave their homesteads for the Western prairies, the fact was lost sight of that millions of acres of virgin soil then lay dormant in Canada. The Government itself for a long time equally blind, has but lately made a faint effort to bring this fact before the country; and while much remains to be done, sufficient has been accomplished by the construction of the colonization roads to show that the policy which aims at the extension of the area of settlement and the consequent increase in our agricultural resources, is better calculated to insure satisfactory results than magnificent railroad schemes or high protective tariffs. No scheme entered upon by the present Ministry has received so unanimous an approval as that of the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet for opening up the back country by means of roads built at government expense, and the grant of lands to actual settlers along their line. The settlement of the Madawaska Road has progressed so rapidly and favorably that we question whether at any time in the history of Canada as large a clearence was effected in such a short time as that which extends from north of the Bald mountains to the Madawaska river. Similar results have obtained on the Hastings and on the Opeongo Road; and thus already has been formed the nidus of an agricultural centre that ere ten years more will astonish the frontier by a display of its economical importance and political power.

It should have been borne in mind at the beginning of Mr. Vankoughnet's undertaking, that it was of the first importance to place the whole of this country in connection with some one commercial centre, where supplies might be obtained by the settlers; and also that it would be desirable to centralize the colony as much as possible, with a view to render its management cheap and to enable it to live and grow as far as could be within itself. Though the four roads have apparently been laid out to connect with each other, we do no see what was intended to be secured by such connection; and we suspect it did not enter into the mind of the Minister of Crown Lands that so shortly after the inspection of his scheme, its extension over a greater area would be demanded.

Before pointing out the road-path indicated by the topographical relations of this tract to the lake shore, we would premise that it is bounded on the east by the Ottawa river; on the north by the rivers Ottawa and Mattawa, Lake Nipissing and French River; west by the Georgian Bay; and on the south by the Counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac—an area of 19,000 square miles. Imagine these boundaries to constitute a parallelogram, and Kingston will be situated at the south-east angle, connected with the valley of the Madawaska by the Godfrey and Addington Roads. The Muskoka Road commences at the Narrows on Lake Simcoe, runs north a distance of 30 miles, and diverges at right angles, running to the eastward a distance of 88 miles, untill it reaches the Opeongo Road, where it ends. The Hastings Road runs in a northerly direction parallel to the Addington Road, and is terminated by the Muskoka Road; The Addington Road crosses the Madawaska River, and is terminated by the Opeongo Road about 20 miles to the east of the end of the Muskoka Road. From measurements on the map, we estimate the length of these roads to be:—Muskoka, 118 miles; Hastings, 55 miles; Addington, 62 miles; Opeongo, 95 miles. It was evident that these roads tap but a very small portion of the Huron and Ottawa track, we are enabled to predicate the character of the whole from the part already settled. The track on the south-west side of the Ottawa contains the most valuable of the land forming its basin. The white pine country is covered with noble forests, interspersed with tracks of hardwood land, stretching a hundred miles from north to south, width varying from forty-five to twenty miles. Between the rivers Bonnechere and Madawaska, there are tracts of hardwood land of a rich deep loam, with maple, basswood and elm of an exceedingly tall and heavy growth, and cedar swamps, valuable for the richness of their soil and the excellent fencing timber they afford.

A reference to Bouchett's map of Canada will convey no mean conception of the character of this country. So long ago as 1857 Mr. Hawkins conducted for the government an exploratory survey into the north-western part of the track. It will be seen from the results of his and Sir Wm. Logan's labors, that the Palœozoic formation prevailing on the frontier is replaced on the southern boundary on this track by the Laurentian system, the bold ranges which serve as a barrier from the lake winds; north of Lake Simcoe runs a range parallel to the Georgian Bay, and shelters the country from the chilling influence of the great expanse of Lake Huron. It is similarly sheltered on the north by several ranges stretching parallel to the French and Mattawa rivers. The whole country, thus favorably bounded, is dotted with countless lakes and streams, the falls of many being indicated on the map, showing that it possesses the means of carrying on those domestic manufactures that contribute so largely to the comfort of a remote settlement.

The formation of a Grand Trunk Road throughout this country, in a line extending from north-west to south-east, would be attended with results the magnitude of which few can have any idea. Feeders from the north-east and south-west could be built as the opening up of the country would demand them. This course is one that has in its favor the prospect, however distant, of the connection of the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario.—*News*

Great complaints are made on the delay of freight upon the Grand Trunk Railway. we were shown on Saturday a bill of lading for goods shipped for a place near Hamilton, on the 19th of March, the goods not having yet reached their destination. We are told of goods sent from here for Cobourg being sixteen days upon the road. A large proportion of the freight shipped west from Montreal during the past month was dry goods required for the spring trade; the delay deprives the purchaser of his assortment, and probably result in his losing custom, and having to keep them for another year. At the same time trade is driven from this market, and Western buyers are compelled to purchase in localities from which they can obtain goods in a reasonable time. There is no excuse for these delays, there being abundance of empty cars going West every day; and they result from nothing but the carelessness or wilful negligence of the Grand Trunk officials.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser.*

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

The political aspect—Cartier's leadership as viewed by his Upper Canada Allies—Who could supersede Cartier?—Will any French leader yield on the Representation Question? Probable number of British Members that could be returned in Lower Canada under all circumstances—Will not Lower Canada have to get guarantees?—Is a Coalition between Cartier and Brown probably?—&c., &c.

Quebec, April 2, 1861.

The perplexed state of political parties continues here. Still, if I correctly represent the state of feeling here, I should say that it is not believed that there will be any immediate reconstruction. The Conservatives from Upper Canada feel themselves compromised by the extreme declarations of Cartier in the debate on the representation question, in which he declared himself bound to stand by the equality of Upper and Lower Canada. It is plain that the Conservatives of Upper Canada cannot go to the polls with Cartier as Premier, after these declarations, without concessions. While these objections are raised against Cartier by his Upper Canada allies, Cartier's followers have equally grave charges to make against Mr. Macdonald and his supporters. They are confessedly in a minority in Upper Canada, and much of the capital against Mr. Cartier's Administration arises from this circumstance A Lower Canadian feeling is, therefore arising against the Upper Canada section of the Government. That this mutual antagonism will result in something is extremely likely; possibly not during the session, however. There is a vacancy in the Queen's Bench that is open to Cartier, if he felt disposed to take it, and no doubt John A. Macdonald could shelve himself if he wished. Will they do so? Who can say? Suppose Cartier felt disposed to yield to the demand of the Upper Canada section of the Government, could he grant Representation by Population? Not pure and simple, without checks and guarantees. The Upper Canada movement to increase the representation is viewed altogether from a religious point here. The priests, who hold the political reins, fear that a raid will be made by Upper Canada on their peculiar institutions should she get more. "Revolutions never go backwards," is their axiom. Introduce the wedge, and we are undone. Here it is believed that no Lower Canada leader dare advocate Representation by Population, unless constitutional guarantees were ensured to Lower Canada. This was what the Brown-Dorion Government proposed, and, doubtless, Mr. Dorion must have satisfied his friends, in Montreal, that the peculiar institutions of Lower Canada would not have been assailed, or he could never have been returned. Who could supersede Cartier, if it were possible to introduce a more moderate French leader to conciliate British feeling in UpperCanada? Sicotte is the only person I have heard named. He has, however, made no recent declaration on the constitutional question. In the session of 1858 he declared the Union to be federative. At present, he has but few followers. That he would take Cartier's place is only a matter of conjecture.

Should no concessions be proposed by Cartier or other French leaders, what will be the result? It is difficult to say. In that event the tendency would be to create a large party in Upper Canada, without regard to antecedents, that would carry Representation by Population. But what support could they get from Lower Canada? I doubt whether more than one-eighth of the representatives from Lower Canada would be returned to support such an alliance. I imagine that this state of things would lead to a deadly contest of races here, and that the British party would, perhaps return one member for Quebec, one for Montreal, and one each from Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead, Compton and Sherbrooke—all American counties, bordering on New York, Vermont and Maine. Driven to this extremity, of course Upper Canada would triumph. It would be a contest of years, perhaps. Everything is tending in this direction, however. The British press here and at Montreal are leading the movement for concessions to Upper Canada. Will the French leaders compromise, or will they unite and stand by the Union as it is? This question must shortly be decided. That Mr. Dorion was prepared to make concessions in '58 is evident enough. Will Mr. Cartier allow himself to be superseded by his more progressive opponent? Will he make overtures to Mr. Brown, as the leader of the largest party from UpperCanada? or will he make such concessions to the conservative leaders as will enable them to go unitedly to the polls to reform the constitution and preserve the Union? These are all questions that events can only answer. Several schemes are provided already. These projects embrace a representation of the Universities; an increase of the boroughs to ensure representation of commercial interests; an increase of two members to Montreal, and an addition of several members to the western counties Upper Canada. These are only drops in the bucket, and will not quench the public thirst. However, it is proper that you should know that even something is talked of in the way of concession to public demands. I do not say that that these schemes are talked of at the council board. They are the sentiments of the friends of the Government.

I close just as the Speaker is about to take the chair. There are about 80 members in the House.—*News.*

The season of Navigation for 1861 promises to be very remunerative for all discription of the carrying crafts, owing to the vast amount of produce to go forward both from Canada and the Western States, and should prices in England have an upward tendeney, freight will continue firm. At present those who made winter contracts for freight have done better than is now offered, chiefly owing to the impression that the first contracts for carrying from Kingston downwards, have exceeded the capacity of the barges, and therefore many prefer waiting before engaging until the second trip of the vessels. But few cargoes are held for American boats. The bulk is destined for the St. Lawrence, and it will test the warehouse-men of Montreal to their utmost extent to provide storage until ships arrive in their harbor. Vessels in port are busy fitting out, but few will load before the 10th, as it is not desirable to ship until near the opening of the canals. The Welland Canal will be open on the 8th the St. Lawrence probably about the 25th, and the Erie a little later from the last report.

Dr. W. Nelson, of Montreal, has left that city to inquire into the truth of charges made against the Warden of the Isle aux Noix Reformatory Prison. The charges made against the Warden are that he persecutes English, Irish and Scotch boys dreadfully, while the French Canadian boys are allowed to do as they please, and are encouraged to act as spies, and to give false evidence against them and the British officers. Cruel and unusual punishments which no legal tribunal has power to inflict, have been eexrcised on the British prisoners at the mandate of the Warden, with a brutality and ferocity worthy of Austria or Naples.

Mr. James Buntin, of Hamilton, died lately in Florida, whither he went last Fall for the benefit of his health. His remains are expected to be brought home for interment in the course of a few days.

Kansas Relief.—the "Kansas Chief," published at White Cloud, Kansas, contains an exposure of the mode in which the Kansas relief fund is administered, and avers that hundreds of dollars are daily being put into the pockets of the operatives. Gen. Pomeroy is an individual pointed out as profiting largely out of the remittances from the east which are intrusted to him. It says that revelations in an indisputable shape will soon be forthcomming which will justify its statements. In addition, we have the private letter of a Canadian gentlemen in Kansas to a friend in this city in which the statements of the news-papers are fully endorsed. He says there are plenty making fortunes out of the relief fund. He does not know of one case of starvation, but he knows of plenty "too lazy to work and, scores are taking relief who are worth thousands of dollars." The telegraph, a few days ago, threw discredit on the alleged necessity of aid for Kansas, and now that the details appear, the pesudo-philanthropic scheme is sure to be exploded.

An old man, named James Malcolm, has for several years past resided in the Township of Ramsay. Malcolm was an old sailor, of what we may term the modern heroic period. He fought with Nelson at the Copenhagen, at the Nile, and at Trafalgar, and he guarded most jealously the medal worn for those glorious combats. He would show it to any one, but no person was allowed to profane it with a touch. On Thursday last, after taking his supper, he retired as usual, but not appearing next morning, his sleeping place was entered and he was found on the floor, dead; his death, it is certain, happened at the very instant he was stepping into his bed. The man was a sailor to the last and his room bore as much resemblance to a ship's cabin as it was possible to give it. Old associations were so powerful that he used a shipswab to cleanse his floor up to the very day of his death.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 26th ult., by which a fine little boy named Thomas Smyth, son of Mr. James Smyth, a highly rerpectable farmer, living in the 4th concession of the Township of Etobicoke, lost his life. It appears that the deceased with several other children were playing on a bridge which crosses the river Mincio; the bridge was in a dilapidated state, and one of the planks slipped off and carried with it two little boys. The deceased though only thirteen years old, jumped into the foaming torrent to rescue the boys who were clinging to the plank, but being unable to swim or to reach the beach he was carried down by the current and sank in the stream. Mr. Fisher coroner, having been sent for, held an inquest on the body when the above facts were elicited. The deceased was a very fine little fellow and beloved by all who knew him.

The Picton *Times* says the Indian, Seth Smart, who was arrested last fall for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, is beginning to show signs of declining health; his appetite is gone, and his strong muscular appearance is fast disappearing. "The cause is undoubtedly the unwholesome condition of the underground cells of our county prison; and it is very likely that the Provincial Prison Inspectors have laid the matter before the Government. We understand they have communicated with the County Council on the matter. The place is positively unfit for anything having life. About a month or two ago, a maniac was brought there, declared to be dangerous—his name was Charley Williams. He was crammed into a cold cell, and the next morning he was found with his seat upon the cold floor—his finger nails nearly torn off, scratching the stone wall—and his lower limbs paralyzed. the unfortnnate man was taken out and died in a few days. But our Quarter Sessions closed, and this case of barbarism was not taken notice of, either by the Court or Grand Jury."

Death in an Oil Well.—We regret to learn that a melancholy and fatal accident occured on Tuesday, at the oil springs at Enniskillen, It appears that a gentleman named Cook, belonging to Erie, Pennsylvania, had purchased a claim on lot 17, concession 2, Enniskillen. He had already dug 50 feet down, and had erected a platform on which to stand while drilling through the rock. About 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, while he and a laborer were drilling, a noise was heard in the well. Cook incautiously lowered a lantern, to see if it was water or oil that was causing the noise. No sooner had the lantern descended, than it encountered a stream of gas which was rushing up through the hole that had been drilled, and a loud explosion took place. Poor Cook and his companion were blown into the air, together with the platform, and on descending, Cook fell down the well, a depth of 50 feet, and dislocated his neck. When taken out he was quite dead, and also much burned. It is believed that had he not been killed by the fall, he would be suffocated by the gas. His companion, whose name we did not learn, was very seriously injured, and was taken to a place of shelter in a state of insensibility. The event caused a great excitement in the oil regions, where it is said he was much respected. The accident took place in Sanbourne's well, Black Creek. The remains of the unhappy man have been temporarily buried, awaiting the arrival of his friends.

The St. Catharines *Constitutional* relates that one Edward McCaul died on Thursday last from excessive intemperance, want of proper food, and exposure to the cold. The spectacle presented at Faraga's house where the man died, was most horrible. McCaul was lying beside the empty stove quite dead; close by sat his wife and child, crying with hunger and cold; in a bed in a corner of the room lay Farga's wife raving with *delirium tremens*; while Farga himself was stupified with liquor. The room was disgustingly filthy, and almost unfit for the occupation of human beings.

The Chatham Argus says: "We learn that an Oil Spring has been found on Lot No. 17, first concession of Howard, and another on Lot No. 2, in the fifteenth concession of Oxford. That in Howard being on Mr. G. Secord's farm; the other in Oxford, on Mr. D. McPherson's property. Our informant says both prospects are good, and are already considered valuable. We have heard of several other locations in different parts of this country—and we ware shown, the other day, some exhumed fossils from an oil bed somewhere in the township of Harwick. We understand that a company has been formed in the town of Chatham, to bore for oil in the vicinity of Dawn Mills."

The Great Western Railway Company has a large quantity of produce in store in Hamilton, awaiting the opening of navigation. In round numbers it is something like the following:—55,000 barrels of flour; 130,000 bushels of grain; 150,000 cubic feet of square timber; 250,000 staves; and a small lot of lumber, not more than 15,000 feet, most of which was left over from last year.

An Ottawa paper says that arrangements are in progress to provide accommodation for a company of the Canadian Rifles, who will be stationed there early in spring. The large building on Sparks street, in rear of the Bank agencies, in Sparks Buildings, will, it is supposed, be leased for barracks.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes;—"There has recently been a stampede of about 100 slaves from the interior of South Carolina, about which but little is said, and of which, I dare say, you will see nothing in the local papers.—The demoralization consequent on the political disorders of the day has extended to the slave population. There is a manifest uneasiness in this respect. The free blacks continue to leave in large numbers, and cases of great hardship continue to occur.—Persons of handsome property have been ruined, and thrust out into the world in no condition to encounter the reverses under which they have been thrown."

Cold Springs, N. Y., March 20.—Burglars are again in our village, and another safe has been blown open. The store of O. M. Baxter, lumber merchant of this village, was broken open last night, and his iron safe [one of Herring's best] was blown open by means of powder, and about $70 taken.—The burglars drilled four holes of about an eighth of an inch in diameter, near the lock, in which they must have inserted the powder. The inner portion of the door and lock were blown some distance from the safe, showing a powerful charge. The money drawer was found this morning in the river near that point. The books and checks were left undisturbed. It was supposed that the front door was opened by false keys.

A correspondent of the London Free Press states that oil wells which bid fair to become remunerative, have been sunk in the township of Mosa. The oil excitement is already upon them; many are leaving their mechanical, mercantile and agricultural pursuits to seek their fortune in the bowels of the earth.

Mr. Patrick McNamara, hotel keeper at the Outlet, Magog, while firing a pistol last week, had his right eye torn from the socket by the hammer of the weapon.

The Herald

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday, April 10th, 1861.

Reader, do you like this paper? Do you believe that the *Carleton Place Herald* is worthy to be placed in the hands of intelligent people? If so, will you do a favor to your neighbor as well as to us, by showing them a copy and soliciting their subscription. We endeavor to do our part towards furnishing the public with a good paper at a low price; and we are much obliged to those of our subscribers who endeavor to sustain us not only by their own subscriptions, but by their exertions to induce others to subscribe. We have been much encouraged, of late, by the steady increase in our subscription list, as well as by the many tokens we have received of the approval of our friends. But we think it would not be much trouble for each of our subscribers to induce one or more of his neighbors to take the paper. By this means our subscription list would be at once doubled, and we would be in a position to make further improvements in our publication.

MR HOGAN.

The dark mystery which had so long enshrouded the fate of Mr. J. S. Hogan, has, so far as life is concerned been cleared up, but with regard to the circumstances connected with the manner of his sudden exit from life, we doubt will remain buried in the womb of time. The Doctor's evidence appears to do away with any idea of personal violence, as exhibited on the body, and thus it remains. It certainly appears strange that such a long time should have elapsed since the supposed period of his death, until the discovery of his body in the river Don. Had it been exposed to the influences of the extremes of heat and cold, dry and wet, so common to our climate, the inference is that nothing more than the bare skeleton would have been left of the deceased. Probably time will clear up what is at present hidden from us. The negligence and apathy of the administration in adopting means to discover the missing member of the legislature, until a long period had elapsed, was highly reprehensible. The evidence at the inquest appears in to-day's paper.

THE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Since the above was written we have received the following particulars of the arrest of some of the guilty parties. In this case as in many others, justice appears to slumber for a while but is at length aroused, verifying the truth of the old proverb, that "murder will out":—

When the body of the late Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. P., was discovered near the mouth of the Don, presenting indications that he had been murdered, public suspicion was at once directed towards those disreputable and lawless characters who inhabited Brooks' Bush as the perpetrators of the foul deed. But the authorities, as we intimated on Tuesday last, had something more than vague suspicions to work upon; and private inquiries which have been made by the Police Magistrate, the County Crown Attorney and other officials have given them possession of tangible evidence regarding the crime committed and the criminals. Notwithstanding that everything was studiously concealed from the public—in order that the object in view, the sure detection of the guilty parties, might not be frustrated—rumors yesterday became prevalent that the murderers had been apprehended, that one of them had made a full confession, and that the whole mystery was about to be cleared up. In these rumors there was some degree of truth, but how it got publicity is a question which puzzles the authorities. To present the whole matter to our readers in an intelligible light, it is necessary to begin at the beginning. About a month prior to the discovery of the body, then, a letter was received in this city, and addressed to the Postmaster, from the Sheriff of a country in the State of New York, inquiring whether a murder had been committed near the Don river, and intimating that some person then in his custody had made a statement to that effect. He (the Sheriff) had some doubt as to the truth of the story—suspecting the person might have invented it in order to avoid punishment for the offence which had led to his arrest in New York—and accordingly wrote to Toronto to gain further information.—Mr. Leslie, the Postmaster, forwarded the letter to the Police Magistrate, who immediately conferred with the County Crown Attorney upon the subject. As at that time nothing had been heard or suspected of a murder at the Don, an answer was returned to the American official to that purport; but, nevertheless, measures were privately taken to ferret out everything calculated to throw light upon any lawless act that might have been committed at any previous time in that neighborhood. These inquiries, which were made by the police, resulted in little addition to the information already possessed; but upon the recovery of the body, the contents of the letter referred to became of the gravest importance. It was deemed prudent at once to take into custody all the members of the notorious Brooks' Bush gang who could be found in the city. To accomplish this object detectives Arnold and Colgan with a sufficiently strong body of policemen, were detailed on Monday night and proceeded to the bush, in an old house in which eight persons were found and secured. These were John Colgeen, Charles Gereau, Andrew McGuire, Jane Ward, Ellen McGillock, Mary Carey and Mary Ann Pardey. They are all old and well-known *habitues* of the bush, and have frequently been before the Police Magistrate as disorderly characters. They were taken to the police station, and the next morning (Tuesday) Sergeant-major McDowell met another of the gang, John Epperson, on the street and took him also into custody. The nine prisoners were brought up in the Police Court on the ostensible charge of "disorderly conduct," but really on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Hogan.

They were thus charged in order that their confederates, whoever they might be, should not become alarmed and effect their escape; and when the report of their arrest appeared in the newspapers on Wednesday morning, no notice was taken of it in connection with the murder of Mr. Hogan. One of the girls, Ellen McGillock, intimated to the police that she had some statement to make and she was accordingly discharged for custody and the others remained till Thursday. McGillock was then secretly examined by the Police Magistrate and others in the office of the Chief of Police, and they became acquainted with facts of the utmost importance, which for sixteen months had been kept as silent as the grave. The whole particulars of the murder are said to have been revealed; how Mr. Hogan, while on his way to Mr. Beachell's, was decoyed from the main road by a female; how he was then attacked by a murderous crew with the view of robbing him of his money, how his death resulted, and how his body was disposed of. This in substance was the statement made by McGillock, who although a "woman of the town" for several years, has always singular to state maintained the highest character for truth. Indeed, on one or two former occasions she gave information to the police which was afterwards found to be strictly correct; and so highly thought of in this respect is she, that in a disputed point the Police Magistrate would believe her simple declaration in preference to the oath of many parties who figure as witnesses in his Court. On Thursday the prisoners were again brought up and formally remanded till Monday. A second examination of McGillock followed, when some additional facts were elicited which involved the necessity of making further arrests. Accordingly on Thursday night detective Colgan apprehended four others, namely, William Reid, James Brown, John Hudie and Mary Crooks. They were yesterday also brought before the Magistrate on a charge of "disorderly conduct," and their examination postponed till the same day as the others, Monday next. Thus twelve parties altogether are in custody as having some sort of connection with the murder. It is not probable that all of them are implicated in the crime, but the extent of their guilt can only be judged when the public examination takes place. The particulars of McGillock's confession or statement are held secret by the authorities, but sufficient leaked out yesterday to create considerable excitement in the city. The reason given for withholding the informatin is that one or two other parties are at large whom it would be desirable to obtain, and it is feared they might take flight if their complicity became known. This was, no doubt good cause for concealment so long as the movements of the police were unsuspected; but we imagine, now that the main facts have become public that nothing will be gained by concealing the details. It has given much gratification to our citizens that the authorities have obtained a clue to the prepetrators of the murder, and it is the universal wish that the guilty may be brought to a speedy punishment. If the right parties have been secured—and there is much reason to believe they have—it speaks well of our police, who in this matter have displayed much vigilence and shrewdness. It is not always that the detection of murderers follows so speedily the discovery of the murder itself.

The increase of crime in our chief cities of the Province has been for some time past attracting attention, and lately has been forcibly alluded to by Judge Mondelet of Montreal, who drew the notice of the public to the noon-day licentiousness of street idlers, and the want of protection afforded to females in the streets from the obscene insults and actions of dissolute and lawless scoundrels, from whose sensual attacks even infantile innocence is not a protection. This important subject is also brought before public attention by the Jury of the Recorders Court, Toronto, in their presentment. They present "that females and others are often insulted and terrified by assemblages of young and idle lads at street corners, obstructing the thoroughfares, and by their obscene and scurrillous remarks, scandalizing the feelings of the passengers." This loaferism is an evil which has attained in our young country an enormous growth among our juvenile population of late years, and denotes an unhealthy tone in our domestic system, occurring as it does too, in a country, where there are so many avenues for obtaining a respectable livelihood, and advancement in life.—The spirit of non-productive speculation, in plain terms, gambling, Californian golden visions, and the craving for morbid excitement have, in a manner, unhinged the steady habits of our young population—precocity in speculation is the order of the times, and when that turns out a blank, loaferism takes its place. Many a youth fritters away the spring of life in fruitless attempts to glitter awhile in the appearance of suddenly acquired wealth—speculate in any thing, rather than work, from town lots and cheap patents down to the peddling and raffling of bogus jewelry—anything other than learn a respectable trade—a glitter for a time, an unhealthy excitement, a physical and mental strain, a moral depravity, and then a rapid sinking either into crime, or a useless existence. The loose habits and principles of the rising generation of the Province, call loudly for the restraining power of all governing bodies throughout the Province.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT

One of the great ones of the earth has passed away. Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent, and mother of our Sovereign, died in London on the 15th ultimo. She was born in the year 1786, being 75 years of age when summoned away. She was the daughter of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians.—She was twice married; first to a Duke of Leinengen, at the age of 16; her husband was old and debauched, and the union was, consequently, an unhappy one. He died fifteen years afterwards, and the Duchess, then in the prime of life, formed an alliance with the Duke of Kent, to whom she bore the present Sovereign of the British Empire. The Duke died eight months afterwards, and the late Duchess, holding in view the high destiny which awaited her infant daughter, devoted her energies to the moral education of Victoria, the result of which has long been the glory of the Empire, and around whose throne a pure morality exists unexampled in the modern history of the world. The Queen was doeply attached to her mother, and the external court trappings of mourning in this instance are true interpreters of internal feelings. Most of the European courts will be thrown into mourning by the event.

The Hon. Mr. Merritt has obtained a select committee of the Legislative Council to investigate the course of trade from the great west to the sea board; and has submitted a scheme, coupling with it a statement of the amount of capital required, by which, if carried out, he hopes to be able to divert, in a great measure, the immense grain carrying trade, which is now passing through the N. Y. state canals, to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

From what has already appeared, his plan is to establish, by means of Provincial aid or guarantees, a daily line of steamships in the open season of navigation between Quebec and Europe—to connect Quebec with the head of navigation, on Lake Ontario by a line of propellers—to make use both of the Welland railway and canal in the transport of freight between lakes Ontario and Erie—and to connect the railway and canal by a line of propellers to Toledo in Ohio. An exchange paper discussing the merits of the question says:—

"The city and port of Toledo are a sort of eastern Chicago, Three separate lines of railway centre at this point, drawing supplies of produce from an immense extent of rich agricultural country, embracing the states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It is accessible to lake craft, and the products of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan could be conveyed thither by water. The produce collected at Toledo would be shipped to Port Colborne, where the grain would be transferred by elevators into self-discharging cars on the Welland Railway and conveyed a distance of twenty-five miles, while, as might be convenient, the more unwieldly articles could be forwarded by canal. From Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario the freight would be conveyed to Quebec by a line of propellers voyaging the length of the lake and descending the river St. Lawrence, whence it would be shipped to Europe. The natural impediments to the descent of the St. Lawrence by large grain carrying vessels, he advocates, should be speedily removed. He urges the immediate deepening of the Beauharmois Canal (already contemplated and reported on by the Board of Works) which would complete and render uniform the St. Lawrence Canal system, and the deepening of the rapids between Prescott and Montreal. He estimates that the Coteau rapids, the Cedars, the Galops, and the rapids at Lachine, could be removed for the sum of £30,000 or £50,000 at most, so that a vessel drawing ten and a half feet could navigate to Quebec without any obstacle whatever."

A bill to amend the law in relation to Dower has passed its second reading in the Legislative Council. The bill makes the same provisions as a similar one which passed through the Upper House last session, but, for some reason or other, was not brought up in the Lower House. The only interference which it proposed with the existing right of dower, was that no widow would, after the passing of this bill, be entitled to share in the value of improvements effected on property after the property had been parted with by the husband, or after the husband's death. This was only a reasonable and just provision. The rest of the clauses related to the manner in which dower was to be assigned, which was the special object of the bill. It was proposed to facilitate the claim for dower, in a manner which showed alike a fair consideration for the widow and the owner of the property.

It is to be regretted that our public officials are fast becoming imitators of their class in the neighbouring Republic; every few months there is a stampede amongst our papers on the delinquency of some hitherto highly moral and respectable public official having left for parts unknown, with a load of public spoil to live on in dignified retirement. This is shockingly immoral, no doubt, but the subordinates are merely imitating their superiors. The last escapade is that of a Mr. Davidson, Postmaster at Berlin, who has disappeared with a large amount of public money from the money order branch. It is asserted that there is a carelessness in the money order department at head quarters.

Sudden Death.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. John Baird, of the 11th line of Ramsay, which took place on the morning of Saturday last. Mr. Baird got up in his usual health and went to the sugar bush, to make a fire under the pots. He had gone but a part of the way, however, when the hand of death was laid upon him. His wife, wondering why he was not coming to breakfast sent his little son to see what was keeping him, when the lad found his father lifeless on the snow. He had apparently sat down on a log and fallen backwards. A *post mortem* examination showed that he died of disease of the heart.

The Welland Canal will be opened on the 8th of April.

The reports now publishing regarding the management of the Reformatory Prison in Canada East, are astounding as far as relates to the wretched incapacity of the lately appointed Warden, Monsieur Prieur, to conduct the establishment. From the accounts which have reached the public, it appears that the Warden's governing capacity barely reaches the level of a "negro-driver," on a cotton plantation, and his humanity, a plant of galley-slave growth. To fulfil a tithe of his duties, he would require a better knowledge of human nature in its most common attributes. How long is our Province to be pestered with the blundering appointments of the present Cabinet, who so humbly bend to the dictation of the Lower Canada priesthood.

The Hon. Mr. Allen has introduced a bill into the Legislative Council to amend the Common School Act and exempt persons from the payment of rates imposed for the support of common schools "on the ground "of their sending children to or supporting "or subscribing to or towards the support of any separate school."

If this bill should pass in its present shape it would, in many places, prove a great injury, as there would be nothing to prevent any individual, who might be selfish enough to take advantage of the law, from evading the payment of the proper common school tax. It would be an easy matter to evade the law by "subscribing to or towards" any separate school any small amount. There are, undoubtedly some hardships connected with our school system, but it is a difficult matter to legislate upon to the satisfaction of all parties. We scarcely believe, ho wever, that any such bill as Mr. Allen's will ever prove satisfactory to the great body of the people of Upper Canada, whose pride and glory is in the noble fabric of our common school system.

The only question of any importance that has come up in the House of Assembly, since the recess is that of Representation. The question was under discussion when the ministry desired an adjournment, which was moved by one of their supporters, and although all the members of the government voted for it, it was lost by 53 to 49—a result which was heartily greeted by the opposition. We learn from the daily papers that the contest was a fair trial of Ministerial strength and that they were fairly worsted. All efforts to postpone the question being fruitless, Mr. Cartier buckled on the harness and made a five hours speech, defining his policy on the question, but without effect. The *Globe* says:—

Lower Canadian politicians are becoming thoroughly alarmed by the revelations of the Census and the certainty of a speedy change of Ministry. It is freely reported in Quebec that some supporters of Mr. Cartier have intimated to him, that unless he makes alterations in his Cabinet and institutes a policy which will bring the two Provinces into accord, they will not continue to give him their votes.

The "News" publishes an article on the "Kingston Iron and Axle Factory," from which we glean a few figures showing the extent of the operations of A. Chewett & Co., the enterprising proprietors of that establishment. The number of hands employed is 42, whose wages yearly amount to $12,000; 800 tons of scrap are annually manufactured into axles and finished iron. Scrap costs about $20 a ton. Of coal 1200 tons are yearly consumed, at a cost of $6 a ton.—Last year the Company manufactured 200 tons of axles, worth $120 to $150 a ton, and 529 tons of finished iron; the yearly sales amount to about $60,000.

Suicide.—We are informed that a man named C. J. Ford, a printer, of Ottawa, committed suicide on Thursday last, the fourth instant, by swallowing a dose of strychnine. He took dinner with a number of others, after which he took the poison, and was immediately taken with spasms from which he died. Before his death a doctor was called in, to whom he confessed that he had killed himself with strychnia. He is said to have been an aged man, but intemperate.

Fatal Accident.—A shocking accident occurred a few days ago, at Mott's Mills, ten miles from Smiths Falls, by which an individual named Mark Boyd, lost his life.—It appears that the deceased, was passing a circular in motion, when he slipped and came in contact with the revolving saw, when instantaneously he was sawn through the head and into the breast. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and seven children.

We have much pleasure in recommending Dr. A. N. Cole, Surgeon Dentist, to our numerous readers North, as he is now on a professional tour through to the Ottawa.—He intends stopping for a short time, in Almonte, in order to afford the inhabitants of that village and vicinity, his professional services. During his residence in Carleton Place, the Dr. earned golden opinions from all sorts of people. He has numerous patents with him, which will be found of interest to the public in general, all of which are new in that section of country through which he proposes travelling.

Improved Plow.—We have been shown an improved Plow, manufactured by Frost and Wood, of Smith's Falls, which so far as we can judge, is a little ahead of anything else of the kind we have yet seen. A few of them were shown at the fair, at Carleton Place on Tuesday, and were much admired by our agricultural friends, some of whom have also become purchasers. We have heard some of the best judges in the country speak of these plows. We understand that one of them can be seen at the store of John Sumner, Esq., in this village.

The body of the Duchess of Kent is to be finally deposited in a mausoleum, at her late residence, Frogmore.

RAMSAY LEAD MINE.

We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of again resuming the work in the Ramsay Lead Mine. The "Montreal Commercial Advertiser" says:—

"This valuable mineral property with its buildings, machinery, engines and tools, was disposed of on Wednesday last, and has passed out of the hands of the original adventurers. We understand that the price obtained, although below that paid for inferior mining properties in Lower Canada, is satisfactory to the sellers."

"The new proprietors have ample means to develope the capabilities of the mine, and work will shortly be resumed upon it, with a large force, and more powerful machinery; and we have no doubt the Ramsay Mine will soon be as celebrated for its large returns of lead as Acton is for its product of copper."

Correspondents are again informed that we insert no communications unless they are accompanied by the real name of the writer. This is necessary as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the correspondent. We cannot help being suspicious of an individual who is afraid to send us his name in confidence, and expects us to publish for him without knowing who he is, or whether his statements are true or false, whilst he grins at us through a mask!

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Monroe, on the eleventh concession of Beckwith was burned on Monday last, about noon. It is supposed that the fire originated from the stove pipes.

The annual spring fair was held in Carleton Place, on Tuesday the 2nd instant.—We understand that there was not much business done.

ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR—In the absence of other matter, I send you this week, the following interesting statistics; being the result of the late census of the Township of McNab, exclusive of Arnprior, which village is included in the population only:

Total acres of land held by actual settlers.................................. 33,195
Including:
Under cultivation.................. 9,700
Wild Lands.......................... 23,495

PRODUCE IN 1860.

Fall wheat	489 acres	—	9581 bushels.
Spring wheat	1109	"	11,820 "
Peas	411	"	5,353 "
Oats	1019	"	29,568 "
Potatoes	322	"	43,048 "
Hay	Tons		1,254½
Cheese	lbs.		6,280
Pork	bbls.		728½

Number of working horses.............. 291
" Cows.............. 647
" Sheep..............1585
" Pigs.............. 795

Population in 1851..................1500
do in 1861..................2675

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
FRANK.

ARRIVAL of the AFRICA.

New York, April 1.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, 10 a.m., 16th, Queenstown 17th March, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing 45 passengers and £110,000 in specie.

The Nova Scotian and Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool, and the Saxonia at Southampton, on the 14th March.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It was claimed that the experience of the Chinese war had demonstrated that England possessed in the Armstrong gun a weapon unrivalled by any other country.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to introduce the Budget on the 11th April.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria had taken dangerously ill on the 15th. The Queen and royal family at once left town for her residence, near Windsor. The Duchess is said to have long suffered from cancer and the disease has assumed an alarming character.

The case of Kossuth and the Hungarian Bank notes came on on the 14th and was postponed till next term.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France on the 14th reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

The French gained a great advantage in January over the Cochin Chinese, having killed 600 of the enemy and occupied two forts. The French had only four men *hors de combat*.

The citadel of Messina surrendered unconditionally after four days' firing, during which time the Sardinian artillerymen caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. Four generals, 150 officers and 5,000 men were taken prisoners; 300 cannon also fell into the hands of the Sardinians.

Civitelle del Tronto would not be able to hold out much longer.

A telegraph, via Messina says there had been an encounter between the French 71st Regiment of Line and 70 Papal Zouaves. A French colonel was killed and 43 men wounded.

SPAIN.—The inauguration of the entire line of railway from Seville to Cadiz, took place on the 10th of March.

POLAND.—Warsaw continues tranquil.—The garrison which only numbered 5,000 men at the time of the late outbreak, has been increased to over 20,000, but the troops were confined to barracks.

A despatch dated Warsaw, 15th, says—the deputation were astonished at the tone of the Emperor's rescript. Prince Gortchakoff pointedly stated that an imperial manifesto may shortly be expected granting reform. Part of the deputation said it was of no account, but are far from being satisfied. The excitement continues unabated. Eleven political prisoners liberated.

ARRIVAL of the NEW YORK.

Sandy Hook, April 2, 10 A.M.

The steamship New York, from Southampton March 20th, is passing this point. Her dates are three days later than by the Africa, and one day later than by the Borussia.

The steamship Canadian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The general news by the New York is no later than by the Borussia.

Paris, Tuesday Evening.—The Conference assembled to-day to sign a Convention prolonging the French occupation of Syria to June 5th.

The Bourse had declined. Rentes closed in the afternoon at 68f. 20c.

To-day the garrison saluted the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy.

The city and the provinces are tranquil.

A despatch to the Times dated Naples, 19th, says that all the counsellors were dismissed

The Council of Lieutenancy is dissolved. Directors will be appointed in more direct communication with Turin.

There will be a Piedmontese Director of Finance.

This morning a grand imposing fete was held in honor of Garibaldi.

All is tranquil.

Civitella Del Tronto refused still to surrender.

Paris, Wednesday.—The Convention was signed by all the Powers.

Rome, 19th.—In the Consistory held yesterday the Pope declared that he would have granted the concessions advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but he could not receive the counsels or unjust demands of the usurping government.

Naples, 18th.—Civitella del Fronto capitulated yesterday evening, before the orders from Francis II. reached there to surrender.

Vienna, Wednesday.—The whole Herzegovian is in revolution, supported by Montenegrins. The fighting is general. Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

LIVERPOOL, March 20th.—Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet, but steady, at 28s 6d to 30s. Wheat quiet and steady; red 11s 6d to 13s; white 13s to 14s 6d. Corn steady; mixed 37s 3d to 37s 6d; yellow 38s to 38s 6d; white 38s 6d to 39s.

ARRIVAL of the BORUSSIA.

New York, April 2.

The Borussia arrived this morning with dates of the 19th.

No markets received.

The London Times in referring to President Lincoln's inaugural says:—His expressions are studiously cautious, but really amount to the fact that he will re-capture the forts, citadels, &c.

Civitella had capitulated on the terms offered by Piedmont.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Portland, April 3.

The Nova-Scotian arrived at 3 p.m.

The Canadian reached Liverpool on the 20th.

The Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 10th.

BRITAIN.—Parliamentary news unimportant.

The new Galway steamer Hibernia, while on her passage from Southampton to Galway, had put into Queenstown, rumored leaking.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* denies that Goyon is to be superseded in the command of the French troops at Rome.

The Corps Legislatif continued the debate on the Address. All the paragraphs had been agreed to down to No. 24. Jules Favre proposed an amendment to paragraph 17th, regretting the establishment of a military system of administration in Algeria, as calculated to paralyze colonization; but this, along with other amendments, was rejected. In the course of the debate, Baroche defended the continued French occupation of Syria, affirming that it was only done in the interest of humanity. Billault declared that Government would energetically carry out the expedition to Cochin China.

The Bourse on the 20th was flat at 68:28.

ITALY.—The surrender of Civitella del Tronto was officially confirmed. It took place after a well sustained fire of four days.

The Sardinian Ministry on the 20th tendered their resignation, which the King accepted, and entrusted Cavour with the formation of a new Cabinet. The Turin *Opinione* believes the crisis will result in the modification, and not in the entire change of Ministers.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 20th, Cavour announced the resignation of the Ministry, and said he had advised the King to form a new Cabinet according to the new elements of the Kingdom. It was, he said, intended by Government to deprive the Councillors of Lieutenancy at Naples of their political character, and reform the organization of the Council by placing it under the control of the Government. The Chamber then adjourned until the new Ministry should be formed.

In the Senate, Fanti presented the project of law granting a life annuity of 100,000 francs to Cialdini for his service to the country.

A grand *fete* took place at Naples on the 19th in honor of Garibaldi's saint day.

The Pope's last allocution is regarded as precluding all hope of compromise between the Holy See and the new Italian Kingdom.

AUSTRIA.—It was reported in official circles at Vienna that the Emperor of Austria has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon setting forth that Austria's position in Italy is untenable, owing to the constant encroachments of Piedmont, and that he is unable to understand the policy of France relative to Italy; and requires a distinct answer to this question—Does the Emperor of the French mean to support Piedmont in its aggressions against Rome? Francis Joseph further argues that the presence of the Piedmontese at Rome will be merely preliminary to an attack on Venice, and says that by the recent Piedmontese occupation of Rome the treaties of Zurich and Villafranca must be considered annulled, and Austria be left free to act as she may think fit.

POLAND.—Warsaw continues tranquil.

The Imperial Manifesto relative to the serfs had produced a satisfactory impression.

Gortschakoff had decided that the old Professors of the University which was suppressed in 1830, shall form part of the Council of Public Education. This also produced a good effect.

TURKEY.—News from Bosnia is alarming.

The Bank of England, on the 21st, reduced its minimum 1 per cent.—making 7 per cent, but which produced no effect, having been generally anticipated.

Funds steady. Business in Stock Exchange almost unprecedently dull.

The Great Eastern sails for New York on the 1st of May, and goes to Liverpool for cargo.

The American ships *Juniata*, for Baltimore, and *Joseph Fish*, for New Orleans, both from Liverpool, came in collision. The *Juniata* immediately foundered, and the captain, mate, and ten men were drowned. The second mate and remainder of the crew were saved by the *Joseph Fish*, which returned to Liverpool.

President Lincoln's Inaugural was anxiously canvassed. The Times regards his policy as a declaration of civil war. Other leading journals almost unanimously regard hostilities as inevitable if Mr. Lincoln perseveres in his policy.

Insurance on cotton ships from America advanced at Lloyd's from 30s. to 60s. including risk of capture.

It is reported that the French Government intends raising £12,000,000 in five per cent bonds to terminate in five years.

Bourse dull and lower at 68:20.

The Italian Chamber of Delegates had urged Government to use its influence with Napoleon for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

At the request of France, the departure of ambassadors from Turin to announce the assumption of the title of King of Italy to foreign courts, is postponed until the end of March.

The Pope had delivered another allocution: unimportant.

Order continued at Warsaw. Gortschakoff, in his proclamation, warns its inhabitants most seriously against demonstrations.

The manifesto proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs was published on the 17th. The arrangement is to be carried out within two years, and until then the peasants remain in a state of dependence.

A company had been inaugurated at Constantinople for developing cotton culture in Asia Minor.

The Daily News trusts that before Parliament adjourns for the Holidays there will be some expression of opinion in the House of Commons with reference to events in Poland.

The Advertiser's Paris correspondent reiterates that Napoleon has postponed the settlement of the Roman question for some time to come.

No gold was taken by the Bank to-day.

English funds have been without the least activity.

Paris, Thursday.—The Patrie says: We have reason to believe that no order has been issued for the recall of the French troops from Rome. It was very generally reported in Paris, yesterday, that 10,000 men were about to be sent to Rome, nominally to reinforce the French garrison, but, in reality, it was asserted, to make a counter-demonstration to that of the Austrians on the Po.

LFISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at 3 o'clock.

Bills were introduced to divide the County of Bruce into two Counties; and to amend the Charter of the Niagara District Bank.

On a division the motion for the second reading of the Married Women's Assurance bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was lost. Contents 13; Non-Contents 15.

The motion for the second reading of the Corporation By-law was likewise lost on a division.

Mr. McDonald then moved, seconded by Mr. Ferrie,—That the Legislative Council, as now constituted, is at once an expression of popular will, and a check to the hasty legislation and improper exercise of the Executive power. That its dignity, independence, and usefulness would be greatly promoted, and its authority with the country increased, if all persons holding offices of emolument under the Crown were excluded therefrom.

On a division the motion was lost.

The House then adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES. The New York *Tribune* of 28th ult. contains the following special dispatch from Washington, from which it appears that the Government have ordered the landing of 400 troops at Fort Pickens, and that a collision with the army of the Secessionists was probable:—

Orders were sent by a special messenger on the 14th inst., to land the 400 troops on board the "Brooklyn," at Fort Pickens. As the mail communication with that point is entirely cut off, no information has been received by the Government concerning execution. The telegraph is in the hands of the Secessionists, upon all matters of this sort, and, therefor, the return of the messenger must be awaited, or intelligence received through the local newspapers.

It is not disguised that some apprehension is entertained here of an attack by the revolutionary army now encamped before Fort Pickens, under command of Gen. Bragg, though wiser councils are hoped.

The government does not regard this movement as a reinforcement, and if treated as such by the Secession leaders, they must take the consequences. No hostile demonstration is designed, and no attempt will be made to retake the other forts and Navy Yard, which were obtained by the most infamous treachery.

In transferring these troops from a sloop-of-war, which has been stationed off Pensacola for two months, the Secretary of War intended to protect Fort Pickens against surprise or surrender, and if their landing is resisted, reinforcements will be immediately thrown there, be the consequences what they may.

It is not true that the Government vessels at Pensacola are short of supplies, as they need not be, with Key West so near at hand. The transport containing all the necessary provisions for the Home Squadron was detained at New York, but must have reached Pensacola by this time."

NEW YORK, April 4.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that instructions have been given to the heads of the Departments not to hold official communication with the seceding States.

Commodores Stringham and Case have been ordered to Boston, to take command of the frigate Minnesota, which is to proceed to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Perry and Powhattan have also been ordered there. Other naval vessels are under orders, no doubt; but all looks to collecting revenue from the ship board.

World's Washington correspondent says:—Lieut Gilman from Fort Pickens reports that place as reinforced and now able to hold out for a short time.

Mr. Blaisdell arrived from Texas to-day bringing $9000, which the secessionists failed to get hold of at Galveston. He reports that the people have not been fairly heard, and are disgusted with the revolution.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April. 3.

The mail train due from philadelphia at 1 A.M. was thrown from the track near Wall's station, about 13 miles from this city by the breaking of an axle. The forward car went down an embankment 15 feet, the others running off the track. There were about 80 passengers in the train; only five received slight injuries. The mails caught fire from the upsetting of a stove, and the contents of several pouches were badly destroyed.

The official census of the United States has just been completed, and it shows a total of thirty-one millions, four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one. Of these, three millions nine hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and one are slaves.

The Montreal organs deny the truth of the report that the Hon. John A. Macdonald and the Hon. John Rose have quarrelled. That there was a misunderstanding between them there is little or no doubt. Perhaps they have patched matters up again. We hope they have. Poor fellows, they have enough to do with external quarrels without fighting among themselves.

No State tax is to be levied in Illinois for the next two years; the accumulation of the sinking fund for paying off the State debt beyond the amount falling due, and the revenue from stock in the Central Railroad will defray all the expenses of the State government.

We learn from Washington that Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, has been nominated by the President as Consul General to British North America. We congratulate the citizens of Montreal, where the American Consul General usually resides, that so worthy a representative of American interests has been appointed.

The New York millionair and dry goods man, Steward, keeps a man stationed in front of his store on Brodaway, to assist ladies in crossing from one side to the other, and on entering and alighting from omnibusses.

The *Tribune's* Montgomery despatch says:—Should orders be issued to blockade the Southern ports, and collect revenue therefrom Davis will issue letters of marque, and cover the sea with privateers.

In allusion to movements of cotton by rail the Cincinnati Enquirer, states that most of the cotton goes by Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

An unhappy British merchant writes to a London paper his complaints of female extravagance, and says his three daughters' clothes cost him $10,000 per annum. He pretends that he would not grumble if his dinner was always dressed as well as his family.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. G. Baring, in moving the army estimates, stated some interesting facts concerning the armstrong guns of which 945 had been constructed, a considerable number having been supplied to the Navy. All the reports which had been received bore testimony to the superiority to these guns in every respect, durability and strength included. The effect of a shell fired at a distance to 2100 yards had completely dispersed a body of the enemy's cavalry. With regard to strength a 12 pounder had undergone a test unique itself, and one which had not been tried upon any other gun. It had been fired 200 times, commencing with ten rounds of service charge with single service shot, and gradually progressing upward. The gun at the end of the trial remained quiet uninjured, and was given out for service. It was perfectly impossible to burst an Armstrong 12 pounder by fair means. The honorable gentleman also stated that experiments had been made against two Martello towers on the Sussex coast by an Armstrong and smooth bore gun. The effect of the trial was, that the smooth bore, at a distance of 271 yards, made no practical breach, while the Armstrong, at a distance of 1032 yards, completely ruined the face of the tower exposed to it.

THE REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.—The latest accounts show that upwards of 20,000 have been brought under powerful religious influences. "The rapid extension of this work," says one missionary, "may be accounted for by the purely apostolic conduct of the new converts. As soon as they obtain their own pardon, they go everywhere preaching the word individually, as 'the woman of Samaria,' and Philip to Nathanial and also in companies from chapal to chapel, and village to village, till the whole neighborhood is impressed." Prayer-meetings in many instances have been prolonged all day and all night. Many of those who stood aloof and and scoffed have been subdued by an irresistable Presence. "Some," we are informed, "who carefully avoid every meeting and laboured to shut themselves out from its spirit, have yet been visited in their houses, upon their beds, in their grounds, and while journeying to distant places, so that fear has fallen upon every mind."

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, are to the 6th March. Preparations were in progress to give a fitting reception to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. A Kingston paper of the 9th says:—"We learn that orders have been issued by Major-General Pringle Taylor to the officers commanding the 14th Regiment stationed at New Castle, to take up their quarters at Up Park Camp; and to the head-quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed at the latter place, to repair to Spanish Town, to join the detachment there. The 14th Regiment is intended to form a guard of honor at the Ordnance Wharf on the landing of His Royal Highness in this city, and the 2nd West India Regiment a guard of honour to receive him on his arrival at Spanish Town."

SWITZERLAND.—The cooncert for prayer was extensive. At Lausanne united prayer-meetings were held every evening of the week. The manner of conducting prayer-meetings in Switzerland differs from English practice. The addresses are more numerous and often lengthy; but great liberty is left to all present. The daily prayer-meetings are attended by several medical men. It was gratifying to see and hear Messrs. Merele D'Aubigne, Brode, Pilet, &c., join in a revival effort with the stated pastors of the churches, Messrs. Lhuillier, Demole, Bertholet, Tournier, &c. An address of M. Merle D'Aubigne contains the fairest and most dispassionate view of the Irish revival. The tract has had, an extensive circulation in France and Switzerland.—*Watchman*.

INDIA.—There are hopeful indications that the Bible is becoming an object of increasing interest to the Hindoo mind. The veteran Gopee Nath Nundy has been successfuly laboring among the prisoners of war. The movement in Tinnevelly has awakened new impulses. At one village a society has been formed for sending catechists among the heathen of the district. This has been the acts of the natives themselves.

The *Messenger* of Nice mentions a melancholy catastrophe which has just occurred in the commune Liensola. An avalanche of immense extent suddenly fell from the top of a mountain called the Merlier, carrying everything before it. Fourteen cottages were swept away, four hundred head of cattle perished, and twenty families are reduced to misery. Three persons were buried beneath the ruins; when got out, one was still alive, though dreadfully injured, and the other two were dead.

Lady Franklin arrived in San Francisco in the midst of a terrific storm of rain, and remained on board the steamer St. Louis, giving out that she would proceed to Benecia in that steamer, and return in time for the steamer Victoria. Next day, however, the weather came out fine, and instead of going to Benecia, Lady Franklin came ashore and walked in Montgomery street. She was recognized by many persons, and at one point quite a crowd collected, but Lady Franklin did not appear conscious that she was the object of interest, at least she had no reason to complain of annoyance during her rambles about the city.

Since the secession of Texas from the Union the military posts in the upper part of the State have been abandoned by the United States troops. All along the frontier the savages had renewed their depredations, killing the settlers, and running off stock, and committing great havoc. In addition to the attacks of the Indians, the Texans were menaced on the Rio Grande by the Mexican robber chief CORTIANS. He is reported to have a large force in readiness for a foray.

Washington, March 30.

The *World's* correspondence says that information was received yesterday that the florida Legislature had passed an Act making it treason and punishable with death on conviction for any one to accept office under the Federal Governmen who resides in that state after the collision between the Federal and Confederate forces.

The Owen Sound Times gives as an *on dit* that the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron is to contest the county of Grey at the general election, on the Conservative and Orange ticket.

The Ogdensburg Journal is given to understand that the American channel is open through to Lake Ontario. It says the schooner Queen City left that port on Monday being the first clearance of the season.

The govermental expenditure of Great Britain is £215,000, more than a million of dollars per day. The people consume seven hundred thousand dollars worth of food per day more than their own soil produces.

Sir Roderick Murchison, at a late meeting of the Ethnological Society, said there were now living in the forests of Poland animals which have hitherto been supposed to be extinct.

The Leader understands that Mr. Alex. Stewart has been appointed official Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway on behalf of the Government.

A SORE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The news from India is very terrible. A dreadful calamity is impending over that unhappy land. It appears that since Oct, 1859, there has been no rain sufficient to moisten the hard-baked plains of Upper India, the small reserve stock of previous harvests has at lenth been consumed, and the last of horrors, the massacre of thousands by actual starvation, has at last commenced. From Peshawur to Cawnpore, a range of eight hundred miles, the earth is iron and the heavens brass. Through that vast territory the lowest class is slowly perishing of want. This statement is made on the evidence of eye-witnesses, who have seen thousands unable to eat from prostration, even when food is procured. In the Delhi district the population are digging for roots and hunting the jungle for berries, and these resources failing, dying calmly by the road-side. In Agra, mothers are selling their children to purchase the protraction of suffering for one more day. Seven and a half millions of people are already within the influence of the famine, and only ten days of possible rain remained for the spring crop. If that perishes, the population of the north-west, thirty millions of people, must be maintained by alms. "Already" writes one man who lives among the scenes he is describing "homesteads have been deserted, whole villages left desolate, as if to avoid a doom that could have reached the wretched communities there only. Along hedges and ditches are the dead and dying. Human beings have been seen grazing and browsing like cattle. The lank, haggard forms that skulk about the thoroughfares, so disfigured and distorted by intense physical agonies, seem more like spectres from the charnel-house than living creatures of flesh and blood." The famine is not confined to Northern India. It has spread into Cutch, a badly-cultivated Province, the soil of which is impregnated with salt, and always severely affected by a drought. Perhaps the most awful visitation of all, however, is at Travancore, where even caste has disappeared. In Northern India, the people, slaves of a rotten superstition, still reject cooked food; but in Travancore even caste has given way, and children are sold as slaves for a shilling a piece, without reference to the caste of the purchasers, that they may have wherewith to purchase bread, if only for a single day. The Europeans all over India are straining every nerve to assist the people so recently bent upon their extirpation. Calcutta, in three days, raised 30,000 rupees, an average of two guineas a-head for every European, but the class is too limited to maintain a nation.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The scientific American contains the following brief, but excellent suggestions, relative to sugar making: It is impossible to make good maple sugar unless the sap is boiled soon after it runs. If it is allowed to sour in the least, the iron vessel in which it is boiled will darken the color of the sugar, giving it a disagreeable taste, and very injurious to the health of those who use it. Never allow the sap to burn on the top of the kettle, and every time you fill it up wash it off. You can remedy this by setting your kettle in an arch, leaving a part of your kettle down as low as the line of division between fire and no fire. Never allow your syrup to stand over night. Make your syrup so thick that one quart will make one pound of sugar, and let it get quite cool before you sugar off. Stir in a little milk; then keep it over a moderate fire until it is skimmed, and be careful not to burn it afterwards. Stir the sugar while it is cooling, or until perfectly dry. Never pour hot sugar on wooden vessels.

The extensive foundry lately, owned by Messrs. Van. Norman at Simcoe, was totally consumed by fire about two o'clock on Saturday morning last. It is understood that the lesees, Messrs. Brown & Beard, were to give up possession that day, and had removed most of their stock. There had been no fire in the premises for some days previous, and there is no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. Neither the owner nor Messrs. Brown had any insurance in Simcoe, but it is said the mortgagees in Hamilton had their interests protected.

It is announced that a deputation of Maronites had lately arrived in Paris for the purpose of petitioning the Emperor, in the name of the Christian population of Lebanon, to prolong the occupation of Syria for at least a year, in order to secure them from a renewel of the massacres, which they greatly dread.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BUNTIN.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. James Buntin, of Hamilton, which took place in Florida, whither he went last Eall for the benefit of his health. His remains are expected to be brought home in the course of a few days.—*Hamilton Spectator, April 2.*

One of the ridiculous mishaps which will sometimes befall soldiers, befel a whole file of the military of New Orleans on the day of the Twiggs reception. They were drawn up in front of a building in course of construction, and close in their rear was a long mortar bed, two feet deep, ready for the workmen. The space for the carriages being rather narrow, the officer ordered his men to take a step back. They did so, and about twenty feet of "sogers" instantaneously disappeared, the front file, in close order preventing the rear rank from recovering themselves when their heels stumbled against the mortar bed. They were submerged, and every soldier of them had his pretty uniform spoiled. They all took cabs.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

GROCERIES.—There is nothing special to notice in the market here. Green Teas tend upward. No change in Sugars; about 100 hhds. new Porto Rico were sold at auction on Saturday, at $6.50 to $6.90. Our quotations are the current prices.

LEATHER.—Prices are unchanged. The transactions are mainly of a retail and local character; an improvement may, however, be expected in the course of this month when the country trade begins. Desirable Slaughter Sole is in light supply, with a continued demand. The inquiry for Harness Leather is fair, while the receipts are moderate, Upper continues to sell very slowly, and the quotations are in a measure nominal. Heavy Calfskin is still in good request.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.—We quote Fine at $3.80 to $4.15; Superfine, No. 2, $4.75 to $5, with sales of a choice article at the latter price; Superfine, No. 1, $5.25,—a round shipping lot sold at $5.22½ and the brokerage, besides a few sales of smaller parcels at $5.25; there were also transactions in very choice brands at higher figures—but we hear of an ordinary lot being pressed to sale and bringing $5.20. Fall Wheat Flour is quiet: Fancy, $5.50 to $5.60, most sales at the inside price; Extra, $5.70 to $6; Superior Extra, $6.50 to $7.

BAG-FLOUR.—There are but few transactions to notice; there have been sales of Fyfe at $2.67½, $2.70, and $2.75, the latter for a choice lot.

Wheat.—U. C. Spring, ex-cars, has been sold at $1.14 and $1.15 for good, and $1.15½ for a choice lot.

OATS.—On Saturday there was a sale of 10,000 bushels at 1s 8d per bu. of 40 lbs., for May delivery.

OATMEAL.—There have been some sales, in store, at $4.15 to $4.25; the latter is the asking price.

ASHES.—Pots, $5.55; Inferiors, $5.65; Pearls, $5.70.

PROVISIONS.—A parcel of 40 barrels Mess Pork sold for $17.50; and a lot of about 150 barrels Heavy and Thin Mess, for which dealers had offered $17 and $15, is held over for higher figures.

BUTTER.—Continues dull; parcels of good country continue to press on the market

DRESSED HOGS.—There have been one or two lots sold at $5.75 and $5.87½ for packing purposes; this morning a few fresh slaughtered spring pigs were sold at $6 and $6.50.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We have this morning advices from Liverpool, per "Nova Scotian, indicating a better state of things in the produce market. The Bank of England has reduced its rate from 8 to 7 per cent. There is a decided advance quoted in flour, of 3d. to 6d. per. barrel. Wheat is firmer but not much doing as in the previous week. Ashes are also in request, at an advance of 3d. on previous rates. Thus far the prospect for the Spring operations are better. A large fleet is now leaving Liverpool for Montreal and Quebec, which will all be needed.

FLOUR.—No. 1 Superfine, $5,25 to $5,30. We hear of one or two lots pressed into the Market and sold at $5,20. The demand is not quite so brisk to-day as in the beginning of the week. No. 2, inspected, is worth $4,80 to $5,00; fancy is without change since our last. Double Extra and Extra are also unchanged; our quotations are $6,50 to $7, and $5,90 to $6,10.

BAG FLOUR—A large quantity has arrived during the past week. Our sales have been at $2,75 to $2,75½ for a good article.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring is the only description offered, good samples bring $1,15 to $1,16 on the spot. For end of May and June delivery $1,22½ is asked, while $1,21 has been taken.

PEAS.—There are not many coming in the price remains unchanged from our last,

PORK.—Barrel Mess $17 to $18; Prime Mess $12,50; Prime $10,50; in carcass, nothing doing except for retail trade.

BUTTER.—Is still without enquiry for Shipment. Our last advices from Britain, are not more favorable. We have sold one or two small lots at 12½c.

EGGS.—Are saleable at 15 to 16c.

ASHES.—Keep up well, so far we have no advance on last week's prices. As navigation opens we look for a greater similarity between prices in Britain and here, which has been prevented hitherto by the scarcity, and rates, of Ocean freights.

W. & T. LE MING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28, *St. Nicholas Street.*

Montreal, April 4th, 1861.

WAR IMPENDING!
A CRISIS AT HAND.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* from Montgomery says that the Southern Government is determined to take Fort Pickens at all hazards, and if Lincoln attempts to obstruct Southern commerce, all Northern ships in South waters will be seized.

A Washington despatch to the *Tribune* says instructions have been sent to the squadron off Fort Pickens to be on the alert to co-operate with Lieutenant Slemmer.

The Attorney General is considering the legal authority of the President to collect duties on shipboard and also his authority to call for volunteers.

The Cabinet will determine to-morrow whether to reinforce or evacuate Fort Sumpter.

The appearance of a schooner off the harbour last evening, and her attempt to pass the batteries here, her being fired into, and her subsequent mysterious disappearance, have aroused apprehensions, of the most serious character.

The military leaders have been unusually active all day, and members of the convention in session, belonging to the several fortifications, have been ordered to their stations.

Later advices are understood to have been received from Montgomery, ordering further supplies to Major Anderson to be cut off.—No further account will be allowed between the Fort and the Federal authorities.

The danger is imminent, and members of the convention wait here expecting a conflict before Saturday.

The navy yard and all the army depots, great activity and bustle prevail, and labourers are working day and night at the former on war vessels.

The Great Eastern is appointed to sail for New York on the 1st of May, under the command of Captain the Honorable S. T. Cartnegie, R. N.

Mechanical or automatic baking machines on a small scale are introduced into England. A sack of flour can be prepared for use in a few minutes.

The entire continent of Australia has been recently crossed for the first time by white men. This was accomplished by J. Macdonald Stewart, of Edinburgh, and two attendants.

Blindness Cured by Matrimony.—The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful but blind young lady who had recovered her sight after marriage. On reading the account a bachelor wickedly observed that it was no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron has accepted an invitation to be present at an Orange soiree in Brantford, on Thursday, the 18th of April.

It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark (say a large handful to a bushel), will save for years, unmolested by those troublesome little insects which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.

An old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payment always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them. A good hint and a sensible doctor.

"Why did you leave your last place?" inquired a young housekeeper, about to engage a new servant. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the applicant, "I was too good-looking; and when I opened the door, folks took me for the missus."

QUARRELS.—Two things, well considered, would prevent many quarrels. First to have it well ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms rather than things; and, secondly to examine whether that on which we differ is worth contending about.

TO FIND OUT IF A MAN WILL CHEAT YOU.—If it is important for you to know whether a man will cheat you if he can, sound him as to his willingness to help you to cheat somebody else.

A wise man takes all adversities and misfortunes as blessings in disguise. He laughs and is always happy, while the poor, complaining simpleton fancies happines to consist in idle pleasures, and never finds it.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks that the doctor gets his by "pillage."

A good-hearted fellow may willingly lend a crutch to halting humanity, and yet take delight in tripping up the stilts of pretension.

A Scotch parson in the Rump time said in his prayer, "Laird, bless the grand council, the parliament, and grant that they may all hang together." A country fellow said "Amen" very loudly, adding, "I'm sure it's the prayer of all good people." "Friends," said the minister, "I don't mean as that fellow means. My prayer is that they may all hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what cord," replied the other, "so that it be but a strong one."

The mold on decayed fruit, stale bread, moist wood, etc., is shown by the microscope to be plants, bearing leaves flowers, and seeds, and increasing with incredible rapidity, for in a few hours the seeds spring up, arrive at maturity, and bring forth seeds themselves, so that many generations are perfected in a day.

It is almost as difficult to make a man unlearn his errors as his knowledge.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

DEAR SIR.—I have been looking for some account in the local papers of a most melancholy accident that occurred last month on the Line between the Townships of Fitzroy and Huntly, but up to the present hour have seen no notice of it. From what I have heard of the sad affair it appears that a man in a state helpless inebriation drove his horses over an old lady of 75 years of age, and so injured her that she died in about twenty minutes after arriving at home,—within an hour after the sleigh had passed over her body. There was an inquest held, but I believe no official report has yet appeared. I would like to know who is responsible for her death? Is it the man rendered *senseless* by intoxicating drink at a neighbouring public house? Or will the person who supplied him with the sense-destroying draught be considered a participator in the deed? Will the municipal corporation who license the publican to administer the *dose*—to prepare—to qualify for the work, be considered guiltless? Can there be any reflection upon the higher authorities who legalize the traffic? I am aware that the first will be considered the principal in the crime. But are the others at all accessary to it? Are they in any sense partakes in the guilt?

These are questions which have presented themselves to my mind in connection with this melancholy affair, and I would be more than pleased to have them answered.

Yours', &c.,
April 6th, 1861. ALPHA.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, on the 3d instant, Mr. Robert Yuill to Miss Agnes Taylor, both of Ramsay.

At the residence of the bride's father, in the Township of McNab, on the 19th inst, by the Rev. G. Thomson, Mr. Edwin Crane. to Miss Eliza Wallace, both of the Township of McNab.

DIED.

At her residence, in Nepean, on the 8th of February, Eliza Fenton, wife of George Bell, Esq., and sister of Mrs. W. McGill, of Pakenham.

At Franktown, on the 24th of March, Mr. Robert Lever, aged 42 years, leaving a beloved wife and eight children.

On the 1st instant, Mary McLaren, wife of Mr. Finlay McEwen, of 7th concession of Beckwith, aged 84 years.

At the Manse of Lanark, on the 30th ult. Margaret, eldest daughter of the Revd. Thos. Fraser. Miss Frazer was long and favorably known as a teacher of youth in Ottawa.

In Belleville, on the 27th inst., Edward Cressall, aged 58 years.

At Carleton Place, on Saturday the 6th instant, Flora, daughter of Mr. Robert McLaren, Carpenter, aged 6 years.

On the 27th inst., Margaret McLean, wife of Mr. William R. McLean, North Elmsley, aged 28 years.

At Clarendon, on Thursday, the 9th instant, Francis Hodgins, after a short illness aged 34 years. His remains were interred with Orange honors, on Thursday, the 21st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PERRY'S HOTEL.

GRAHAM STREET—PAKENHAM.

GOOD STABLING, with every other convenience and accommodation for Travellers.

8th April, 1861. 31

Township Clerk's Office,
McNab, 6th April, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of McNab, will meet as a Court of Revision for the final revisement of the Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, for the year 1861, at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M., and after the said Court, the Council will proceed to distribute the Statute Labour for the current year, and any other business that may be brought before them.

By order, A. H. DOWSWELL,
31-e Thp. Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned in Arnprior, under the Firm of "Storie & Lyon," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by, or to the said firm, will be settled by John Lyon.

THOS. STORIE.
JOHN LYON.

Arnprior, April 5, 1861. 31-g

LAND FOR SALE.

EAST half of Lot No. 12 on the 6th con. in the Township of Ramsay. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Bennie's Corners.

JAMES SNEDDEN.

Ramsay, 6th April, 1861. 31-u*

DEER GUN FOR SALE.

A First rate Deer Gun; one barrel rifled—the other smooth bore, real twist, will be sold at a bargain for Cash. Apply to

GEORGE McPHERSON.

Carleton Place, April 5th, 1861. 31

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

SEEDS for Members of North Riding County Agricultural Society, for Sale by
DAVID CAMPBELL.
Sec. & Treas. N. L. A. S.

Ramsay, 30th March, 1861. 30-e

JAMES G. CRANSTON, M. D.

LATE OF RENFREW, C. W.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Arnprior, and surrounding country, that he has removed to the House lately occupied by Doctor C. M. Church, in Arnprior, where he may be consulted daily in the various branches of his profession.

JAMES G. CRANSTON, M. D.

Arnprior, 30th March, 1861. 30-g

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY,
Brockville, C. W.

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

To all whom it may Concern.

I FORBID any person or persons from giving Credit to my Son, John Mason, in my name, as I will not be accountable for any Debt he may contract after this date.

THOMAS MASON.

Beckwith, March 26, 1861. 30-g

ADVICE TO UNWARY VISITORS OF OUR CITY.

The numerous instances in which unsuspecting visitors of our city are still 'taken in and done for' by confidence men, sharpers, swindlers, thieves, etc., convince us that the multiplied warnings that have been given by the public press concerning this class of dangers, have not been heard beyond certain limits, and that otherwise intelligent country people, when visiting our city for the first time, are in constant need of being put on their guard against the ingenious and systematic villainies that are here pursued by a certain class, and gloried in as an art; and such persons we hope to serve by the presentation of the following simple rules, which we counsel them to bear constantly in mind when they visit the city, especially for the first time.

1. Look upon every man whom you don't know as though it were at least possible that he is a rogue, and don't trust him in the smallest matters until you know what you are about.

2. Before your arrival at the city, ask the captain of the steamboat, or the conductor of the rail cars on which you travel, or some other responsible person whom you will know where to find again, to advise or direct you concerning a suitable hotel or boarding house, and the best way to get to it after landing at the wharf or depot—unless you have previously, and by other means, possessed yourself of this necessary information.

3. If, on reaching the wharf or depot, you take a carriage to convey you to your hotel or boarding house, be careful to notice and make a memorandum of the 'number' of the carriage, to be used in finding and prosecuting the driver in case of any delinquency on his part; and also, before delivering him your baggage, make a bargain with him as to the terms on which he will convey you to the place designated; or if you choose to walk and carry your valise in your hand, pass straight forward without paying any attention to the scores of hackmen that will press you to ride, or boys that will offer to carry your baggage.

4. If you ever have occasion to inquire your way through the city, inquire at some respectable-looking store or office, noting the street and number so that you will remember it; or, better still, inquire of some man in police uniform; and avoid attracting the eyes of prowling thieves and other scamps who are ever on the watch for 'greenborns' whom they may draw into their snares.

5. Reject all obtrusive offers of persons unknown to you, to pilot you to different places in the city, or to bestow some unasked favor, in whatever *apparent* spirit of kindness and disinterestedness such offers may be made, or however plausible may be the story, or venerable the appearance of the man who offers his services. It would always be safe to set down such persons as scoundrels who are endeavoring to lay some trap for you.

6. Pass all lone nightly street prowlers in crinoline without even looking them in the eye, or you may not be safe from some one of the numerous snares, traps, and pit-falls they have laid for the feet of the unwary. By observing this rule you will keep your conscience clean, your money in your pocket, your name out of the police reports in the morning papers, and will prevent disreputable reports from being carried by the birds of the air and circulated among your friends at home.

7. If you notice an auction store in any of your rambles, don't by any means be tempted to pass its threshold until you learn from a responsible source the character of the place.

8. If a pocket-book is picked up at your feet, containing a large roll of bank notes, and the gentleman (?) who picks it up is in a great hurry to leave town by 'the next boat,' and wishes you to redeem it for a given sum in consideration of the *reward* that will certainly be offered for it in the next morning's papers; or if a person comes to you in deep distress, with an elegant gold watch worth $100, and offers to sell it to you for $20, or the quarter of that sum, in order that he may be able to pay his passage with the next train of cars, to see his dying mother—in all cases of this kind, tell the distressed gentleman that you most profoundly regret the melancholy necessity which thus abruptly calls him from town, but, as for the rest, be—'can't come it.'

9. Buy no tickets for California or elsewhere, until you have first asked the advice of some disinterested and responsible person who *knows* how to direct you.

10. If, through neglect of any of these precautions, you still get bitten, set yourself down for a pretty fair specimen of a greenborn, take the matter coolly, and say nothing about it, unless by speaking of it you can bring to justice the rouge who deceived you.

Postscriptum.—Never buy a ticket to go through the Park, always keep your common sense about you, and above all things, *harbor none other than strictly honest intentions yourself.*

A Hint to Oarsmen.—Oarsmen should indulge in their favorite sport in moderation, as a writer in the London Times says 'that almost all young men who have been at Oxford and Cambridge, especially those who meddle much in boat races, have as a rule diseased blood-vessels, arteries, or veins, and very many of them diseased and dilated hearts—all brought on by the strain and undue excitement ('remora,' we, the doctors, call it) of the circulation induced by pulling at boat-races. In fact, the matter is now well recognized both at insurance offices and in the administration of chloroform amongst the upper classes, where diseased heart is to be avoided. It would seem the delicate fibres of the hearts of boys and lads sent to Oxford especially at once give way before this pressure or remora.'

Remarkable Cure of Lockjaw.—The New York Observer says that a young lady ran a rusty nail into her foot recently. The injury produced lockjaw of such a malignant character that her physicians pronounced her recovery hopeless. An old lady then took her in hand, and applied pounded beet roots to her foot, removing them as often as they became dry. The result was a most complete and astonishing cure. Such a simple remedy ought to be borne in mind.

Dr. Bunting says that hot bread never digests. It tumbles about the stomach until it begins to ferment, and is eventually passed out, undigested, as an unwelcome tenant. Think of this, ye Sully Lunn and hot buttered roll eaters! Hot bread is a first-rate dyspepsia producer.

A Ready Remedy.—We have recently ascertained that the saliva in drying forms a thin and delicate varnish, that may be used to great advantage for burns, as well as for those inconvenient inflammations or swellings in the corner of the eye, known as styes. The varnish is of course purer some time after eating, and more concentrated before than after drinking. If a small burn, which does not destroy the skin, is immediately moistened from the mouth, and blown upon at intervals, the evaporation by the current of air will cool the surface, and more quickly form a varnish by repetitions, and at twofold benefit thus results. A stye in the eye, if taken at the very first commencement, may be soon cured in the same way, being careful to apply it some time after eating or drinking. Varnish has long been known as an excellent cure for burns if applied immediately, and this is a very ready and good one.—*Country Gentleman.*

I MUST DO MORE FOR MY MOTHER.

'Is there any vacant place in this bank which I could fill?' was the inqury of a boy, as with a glowing cheek he stood before the president.

'There is none,' was the reply. 'Were you told that you might obtain a situation here? Who recommended you?'

'No one recommended me, sir,' calmly answered the boy. 'I only thought I would see.'

There was a straight forwardness in the manner, and honest determination in the countenance of the lad, which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said, 'you must have friends who could aid you in obtaining a situation; have you advised with them?'

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the overtaking wave of sadness, as he said, though half musingly, 'My mother said it would be useless to try without friends; then recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him, by asking why he did not remain at school for a year or two longer, and then enter the business world.

'I have no time,' was the instant reply; 'but I study at home and keep up with the other boys.'

'Then you have had a place already,' said his interrogater; 'why did you leave it?'

'I have not left it,' answered the boy quietly.

'Yes, but you wish to leave it; what is the matter?'

'For an instant the child hesitated, then he replied with half reluctant frankness,—

'I must do more for mother.'

Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, and everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener, recalling the radient past. Grasping the hand of the astonished child, he said, with a quivering voice, 'My good boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy that occurs in the bank. If, in the meantime, you want a friend, come to me. But now give me your confidence.—Why do you wish to do more for your mother? have you no father?'

Tears filled his eyes, as he replied, 'My father is dead, my brothers and sisters are dead, and my mother and I are left alone to help each other, but she is not strong, and I want to take care of her. It will please her, sir, that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you.' So saying, the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine into that busy world he had so tremblingly entered.—*S. S. Times.*

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her hills, as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of the chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth. A moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the mind of men, like the cold and insufficient shining of a distant star. The immorality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of aerial mould hovered about the lands of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels, sent to earth on some embassy of love.

The one of majestic statue and well formed limb, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upward, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on the left reclined her delicate companion, in form and in countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower, when moistened with refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned the air with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly, a light, like the sun, flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by, it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; that the blind saw, the dumb spoke, the dead leaped, the ocean moderated its chafing tide and the very thunder articulated—he is the Son of God. Envy assailed him with the charge of impiety, and the voice of impious judges condemned him to death. Slowly and thickly garded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. But Faith leaned on his arm, and Hope dipping her pinions in his blood, mounted to the skies.

BE CAREFUL.

Wise men are careful as to what they begin to do, and how they begin to do it. The beginning of courses of action are often like the foundation of buildings. On the character of the foundation depends the stability of the edifice and on the character of the beginning depends the wisdom or folly of a course of action.

When the rill first issues from the earth; a small matter may determine in what direction it shall flow. A rill rising on the ridge which separate the Atlantic slope from the valley of the Mississippi, may flow into the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico according to the direction it may take for the first few yards, and that direction may be determined by a very small matter—and so small influences at the outset of a course of action, may determine whether that course of action shall tend toward eternal life, or eternal death.

On the character of one's beginning in life, on the manner in which one conducts himself in youth, depends in a great measure the character of this subsequent life. If he wastes his life in idleness and sin he will have ignorance and sorrow for his portion during life.

When a young man enters on a new scene of action, when he takes up his residence in the city or becomes a member of a literary institution, the character of his future is determined by his beginnings. If he at once enters upon a course of industry and uprightness, he will find that temptations will soon cease to assail him, and he will soon be surrounded with influences which will make his efforts in the right way easy and successful. Success or ruin often depends upon the manner in which the first week is spent by the novice in the city or in the college.

There is one thing which all men need to posses which they must possess or fail, to be happy in time and in eternity. To know how to begin to seek it aright is an important thing. We are told that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. We can never begin to be wise until we fear the Lord.

To fear the Lord is to have a reverential regard for his authority. When we enter upon a course of obedience to God's will, we enter upon a wise course, for we are entering upon the only course that can be successful.

The architect desires to construct an edifice. He must give heed to the laws of nature both in respect to the nature of the materials and their position, when he constructs the edifice. He knows that in order that the edifice may be stable, the line of gravity must fall within the base. He would be accounted destitute of all practical wisdom, who should proceed in violation of nature's material laws and still expect to succeed in his undertaking.

God governs the moral as well as the material world by laws. Is it likely that one can succeed in violating God's moral laws? Are they less important than the material laws? Certainly—most certainly not. The first step toward real success in any moral undertaking must be taken in obedience to the law of God. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Against Early Rising.—Dr. Hall, in the February number of his Journal of Health, says:—One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The wholesale out blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it is arrant in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless it is preceeded by an early retiring. Multitudes of business men in large cities count it a saving of time if they can make a journey of a hundred or two miles at night by steamboat or railway. It is a ruinous mistake. It never fails to be followed by a want of general well-feeling for several days after, if, indeed, the man does not return home actually sick, or so near it as to be unfit for all attention to his business, it is always important that he should have his wits about him; that the mind should be fresh and vigorous, the spirit lively, buoyant and cheerful. No man can say it is thus with him after a night on a railroad or on the shelf of a steamboat. The first great receipt for sound, connected and refreshing sleep, is physical exercise. We caution parents particularly not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings, let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour let it be earlier, and earlier, until it is found that they wake up of themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before retiring has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain.

Gentle Bearing at the Fireside.—Parents are not generally as careful as they should be with regard to the deportment of children towards each other. Children of the same household are very apt to fall into snappish, snarlish habits of addressing one another, and this, growing with their growth becomes so inveterate, that it is not uncommon to meet with brothers and sisters who are constantly wrangling and seem far less respectful among themselves than they are towards strangers. In one of the papers of the Tattler we remember the story of an old gentleman who adopted a most commendable expedient to prevent this state of things between his children. His method was to tell his boys that he who was the best brother he would reckon the best son. This turned their thoughts into an emulation for the superiority in kind and tender affection towards each other. The boys behaved themselves very early with a manly friendship; and their only sister, instead of the gross familiarities and impertinent freedoms in behavour, usual in other houses, was always treated by them with as much complaisance as any other lady of their acquaintance. We never read this story without expressible pleasure. There is nothing more attractive than the love which manifests itself in affectionate intercourse between brothers and sisters, and nothing more repulsive than that blunt contradictory, not to say rude and insulting manner in which those thus closely related so often deport themselves one towards another. Parents do not begin sufficiently early in the life of their little ones to foster the gentleness of bearing which should mark home deportment. The atmosphere of home should be the atmosphere of love. Let little children be taught the lessons of affectionate and confiding intercourse, and manhood and womanhood will present fewer instances of estranged affection between those of the same household.

The *Country Gentleman* says the greater the amount of manure we can apply in a year, the larger our fields may be. But it is far better to grow large crops on a few acres, than to grow small crops on many acres. To return to the first crop, heretofore proposed, we would repeat, that no farmer should plant more land to corn than he can thoroughly enrich with manure. It will then be fit for any following crop. No farmer should plow up any portion of his farm unless he can prepare it for growing good crops by manuring and culture. Every farmer should keep stock, that he may be able to grow grain, and he should grow grain that he may be able to feed stock and make manure. If we avail ourselves of every fertilizer within our reach—if we make our fields accord with our manure, enriching each of them thoroughly in its turn—we shall soon be able to give every crop, and the whole farm, that preparation and culture which shall insure its productiveness and certain profit.

In endeavoring to extinguish a fire which destroyed his store at Beebe Plain, on the 18th instant, Mr. Charles Bodwell, formerly of Granby, was so severly burned and otherwise injured that his life is despaired of.

Ottawa Market Prices.

April 5, 1861.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 05	@	1 10
" red	1 00	@	1 05
Spring, No. 1	1 00	@	1 05
" No. 2	0 85	@	0 95
Flour—Fall Wheat X	5 25	@	5 50
Spring, No. 1	5 10	@	5 25
" No. 2	3 75	@	4 00
Farmers'	5 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal ℔ bbl. 196 lbs.	4 50	@	4 75
Rye ℔ bush. 56 lbs.	0 50	@	0 55
Barley ℔ bush, 48lbs.	0 55	@	0 60
Oats ℔ bushel, 34lbs.	0 25	@	0 28
Peas ℔ bushel, 60lbs.	0 45	@	0 50
Beans ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Corn ℔ bushel	0 50	@	0 55
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 25	@	0 30
Hay ℔ ton	8 00	@	11 00
Straw ℔ ton	6 00	@	7 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	7 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
" " lb.	0 06	@	0 10
Mutton ℔ lb by the quarter.	0 05	@	0 06
Ham	0 00	@	0 10
Tallow ℔ lb.	0 10	@	0 11
Lard ℔ lb.	0 10	@	0 00
Hides—slaughtered, ℔ 100lb	5 00	@	5 50
Fowls "	0 25	@	0 00
Chickens each	0 15	@	0 20
Wool—fleece washed	0 25	@	0 30
" pulled	0 27	@	0 00
Apples ℔ bushel	0 60	a	1 25
Wood—hemlock, &c. ℔ cord.	1 00	a	1 20
" hardwood "	2 75	a	3 00
Geese each	0 50	a	0 00
Ducks ℔ pair	0 30	a	0 00
Turkeys each	0 75	a	1 00
Butter—fresh ℔ lb.	0 17	a	0 18
" tub "	0 14	a	0 15
Eggs ℔ dozen	0 20	a	0 22

Brockville Market Prices.

April 3. 1861.

Fall Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	$2 80	@	3 00
Spring Flour	2 25	@	2 50
Fall Wheat	1 00	@	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	@	1 05
Buckwheat	0 25	@	0 30
Indian Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	0 45	@	0 50
Barley ℔ 48 lbs.	0 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
Rye	0 00	@	0 50
Peas	0 50	@	0 00

Potatoes	0 25	@	0 30
Oats	0 23	@	0 30
Hay ℔ ton	11 00	@	13 20
Beef ℔ 100 lbs.	4 00	@	5 00
Butter	0 12	@	0 15
Eggs	0 00	@	0 14
Turkeys	0 50	@	0 60
Hardwood	2 25	@	2 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 25	@	0 00
Pork, Prime Mess	10 00	@	12 50
Wool ℔ lb.	00 29	@	0 30

Perth Market Prices.

April 5, 1861.

Pot Ashes, per cwt.	$5 00	a	5 25
Pork, Prime Mess, per 100lbs.	5 00	a	6 00
do Prime do	5 00	a	0 00
Beef do	4 50	a	5 50
Wheat, per bushel	0 80	a	0 90
Oats do	0 20	a	0 25
Peas do	0 50	a	0 50
Barley do	0 50	a	0 50
Potatoes do	0 20	a	0 25
Flour, per barrel	4 00	a	4 50
Oatmeal do	5 00	a	6 00
Butter, per lb.	0 12	a	0 15
Eggs, per doz.	0 00	a	0 12
Hay per ton	12 00	a	14 00

FAIRS.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and October.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Renfrew, second Tuesday in April and October.
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Pembroke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September
Arnprior, first Thursday in May and October.

A NEW
HISTORY OF CANADA.
For the Use of Schools and Families.
BY J. A. BOYD, B. A.
Price 20 Cents.

TEACHERS Supplied with one Copy, with a view to introduction for 15 cts.
JOHN HART.
Gore street, Perth. 29

JUST PUBLISHED.
A New Edition (Second) of Sangster's First Arithmetic in Dollars and cents. This Edition is greatly improved, and is now in use in nearly every School in Canada.
Price 25 cents.
JOHN HART.
Gore street, Perth. 29

Fresh Grass and Clover Seeds.
IN STOCK AND A NEW ARRIVAL DAILY EXPECTED.
Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, and Hungarian Grasses.
Long Red Vermont Clover, late.
" " Rawden " "
" " Western " "
White Dutch "
For Sale cheap for Cash, at the Perth Seed Store.
29 JOHN HART.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,
AT THE MEDICAL HALL.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he is prepared to supply Seeds of a very superior quality, by the Paper, Pound, or Ounce. Orders from a distance will receive punctual attention.
A General Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Liquid Horse Blister, Black Oil, Gargling Oil, &c.
Just Received—a Fresh Stock of Books and Stationery.
Book and Newspaper Agent; Canadian and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Books, &c. supplied to order.
A. FOWLER.
Pakenham March. 1861. 28-tf

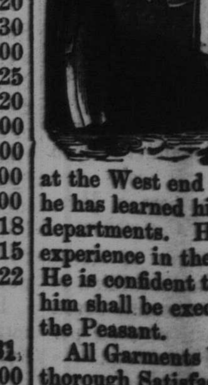
LANDS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot Number One in the First Concession of the Township of Ross, containing three hundred Acres.
Also—Lot number 13, in the Second Con. Township of Westmeath, containing 200 acres.
These Lands are situated on the South side of Muskrat Lake, and are of good quality. Other Lands in the West also for Sale. Apply to
ANDREW DICKSON.
Pakenham, March 7, 1861. 27-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.
RORISON & McEWAN.
Arnprior, March 18, 1861. 28

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot number Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 acres of good land; well watered. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
Henry Meredith.
Pakenham, 9th Con. March 14, 1861. 28-au*

FOR SALE.
THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as Mansel's Tannery.
—ALSO—
The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land.
For particulars enquire at this office.
Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

STOP AND READ!
To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country.
GEORGE B. LONG'S
New Tailoring Establishment,
ALMONTE, C. W.



THE Subscriber having just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with Neatness and Despatch.—He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most Fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Prince or the Peasant.
All Garments Warranted to Fit and give thorough Satisfaction.
The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.
P.S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style.
GEORGE B. LONG,
Near the Almonte House.
Almonte, December, 1860.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM.
WILLIAM DICKSON.
HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.
Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

100,000 Bricks—First Quality
FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!
Enquire at
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

New Arrivals
AT
ALMONTE.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS, &c.
—ALSO—
BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
An early inspection of the whole Stock is respfully solicited.
GEORGE WILLSON
May 9, 1860. 35-tf

RIDEAU FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.
SMITH S FALLS, C. W.,
G. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Manufacturers of the celebrated
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Milick's
DOUBLE HORSE POWER,
AND
Improved Combined Thresher & Winnower,
The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand.
Also, Buggy, Waggon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.
Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.
☞ Cash paid for OLD IRON.
August 20, 1860. 50-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:
DRY GOODS, in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS,
PRINTS,
GREY COTTEN,
STRIPE SHIRTING,
CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trimmings, &c.
Also, a Large Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
SALT,
LEATHER,
BOOTS & SHOES.
with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!
DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI,
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "Augusta May."
HAVING Purchased a lot of
CHOICE NEW TEAS
At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at
LOWER PRICES
Than any purchased in the usual way.
MY STOCK
Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, *of the finest samples in*
HYSON,
HYSON TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
SOUCHOUNG
These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.
A full Assortment of
GROCERIES,
and all other GOODS for Sale low.
JAMES H. WYLIE.
Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

FARM FOR SALE!
THAT Excellent Farm, being the North or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared, with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or if by letter [post-paid.]
WILLIAM GILCHRIST.
Ross, Nov 14, 1860. 11-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to call the attention of their friends and that of the Public to their Stock of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
& GLASSWARE, READY
MADE CLOTHING, OILS
& PAINTS, DRUGS AND
MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES
And other articles in their line, all of which they will Sell low for money or merchantable Produce.
All accounts due at 31st December last, not settled up by the first of March, to be closed by a Note at short date, with interest, if not otherwise arranged.
ANDREW RUSSELL & SON.
Arnprior, 1st Feby., 1861. 23

STOP AND READ.
To the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding Country.
JOHN B. BUSKEY.
HAS opened a Carriage Making, Painting, and Trimming Shop in Carleton Place.
The Subscriber having just opened this Shop in Carleton Place, opposite the Blacksmith's Shop of Mr. Gilhuly, where he is prepared to execute all Orders, with neatness and dispatch. He has devoted a term of fourteen years at the three branches of his business, and most of his time he has served in the States; he has also had some years experience in Canada, and is confident that all Orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit his customers.
Carleton Place, March 15, 1861. 28

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.
THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.
The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.
For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises.
William Baird.
John Baird.
Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer for sale, the Village Lot with Blacksmit's Shop and other Buildings, in the Village of **Carleton Place**, now occupied by Mr. Duncan McGregor.
The site is not excelled by any in the Village, and as the terms are liberal—a good opportunity is afforded to any one desirous of investing. For terms, &c., apply to
D. FRASER,
Solicitor &c., Perth.
Perth, January 18, 1861. 20tf

FARM FOR SALE.
To be sold Immediately.
A FARM of land, being the West half of Lot number Twelve, on the Eighth Concession of the Township of Ramsay. About Eighty Acres cleared and well fenced. Application can be made to the proprietor, on the premises, or to William Gilmour of Ramsay.
JOHN McMANUS.
Ramsay, January 22nd, 1861. 20 au

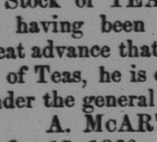
Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE,
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to
ELIZABETH BAILEY.
Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859

GEORGE HAY.
Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Coals, Rafting Ropes, and small Cordage, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit only.
ALSO
ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal Oils and Lamps, which yield the best and most economical Light yet produced.
Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.
Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feby., 1861. 22tf

DANIEL KELLOCK,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL
News Agent.
PERTH, C. W.
HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly, Frank Leslie, Yankee Notions, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications.
21pa

M. MACNAMARA.
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, & ENGRAVER.
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)
CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.
☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each
Perth, Jan. 28th. 1861. 21au

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the West Half of Lot Number Ten, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of BECKWITH, containing One Hundred Acres of Land. For particulars apply to
JOHN STEWART.
Appleton P. O., Ramsay, 11th Con. Feb. 12th, 1861 23cg



TEAS! TEAS!
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.
A. McARTHUR
Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860. 6-

TIN SHOP IN ALMONTE.
THE Subscriber has opened Tin Shop, in Mr. Bruce's building Almonte, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in the line. All orders will be punctually attended to.
Terms ready pay.
DAVID WARD.
Almonte, Jan. 22nd, 1861. 20tf

SMITH'S FALLS
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.
THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD and IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.
Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.
JOB WORK done with Neatness and Despatch.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hintn's SAWS, &c.
☞ Cash paid for old Cast Iron. ☜
FROST & WOOD.
Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-tf

New Hotel.—Village of Almonte
ALMONTE HOUSE.
THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favour him with a call.
J. B. Shipman.
PS. Parties travelling by the stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage puts up there.

WANTED.
AN APPRENTICE to the Carpenter Business. A good smart Lad will meet good chance by applying to
William Robison.
Carleton Place, March 16, 1861. 28-

PERSONS REQUIRING
MONUMENTS
CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE should use the much admired
ARNPRIOR MARBLE.
Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table Tops, &c.,
Manufactured in the best style, by
W. G. H. SMART. Arnprior, C. W

Machinery, Castings, Implements.
MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURE
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot.
PERTH, C. W. 42-pa

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D
CORONER,
Norwood, C. W.

D. FRASER,
BARRISTER, &c.
PERTH, C. W.

JOHN DEACON Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.
Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND CORONER.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Pakenham, C. W. 34-tf

WILLIAM MOSTYN. M. D
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON
Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark And Renfrew.
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
LOWER CANADA.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Almonte, June 7th, 1858.

ORMOND JONES,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS,
ALMONTE, C. W.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital, £500,000
APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte

MARRIAGE LICENCES.
ISSUED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
ALEXANDER STEWART,
White Lake, McNab.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON
Almonte, Ramsay.

W. McCANN,
Station Agent, for B. & O. Railway Co.,
SMITH'S FALLS
Agent for the British & American Express Co.
Agent for the
Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.
Risks taken and losses promptly settled.
Smith's Falls Station, Jan. 24th, 1861. 21tf

JOHN O'NEILL,
WAGGON MAKER,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
HAS constantly on hand a supply of Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and will be sold cheap for cash.

JACKSON & MENSIES,
CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, Arnprior, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.
Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.



JOSIAH DAVIES,
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEAD STONES,
HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES,
Executed with neatness and despatch at his
WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.
THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.
10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.
Orders in his line left with Mr. Poole, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.
Josiah Davies,
May 10, 1859. 35

LAND SURVEYING.
A NEW ERA.
The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in these parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.
For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows, iz.—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over one mile six dollars, not over 12 miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made liberal credit given, when required. All post paid, Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.
Joseph M. O'Cromwell.
P. L. Surveyor.
Perth, May 3rd 1858.